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THE "RICKETTS'S CIRCUS" TOKENS.

JOHN BILL RICKETTS, a Scotch equestrian, came to this country in 1792. He first appeared in Philadelphia, where he erected a building for a riding-school for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, which was opened in October, 1792. He afterwards erected a circus for equestrian performances, which was opened in April, 1793. It was attended by the fashionables of that day, and was honored by the presence of General Washington, on the 22d of April, 1793. In 1795, he came to Boston, as the following advertisement, from the "*Boston Centinel*," in the spring of 1795, shows.



Amphitheatre.

J. B. Ricketts presents his respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, and its vicinity, and begs leave to inform them, that he is erecting at a very great expense, an Amphitheatre, at the bottom of the Mall, for the purpose of exhibiting Equestrian Exercises, and other Amusements, which will be commenced on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

Boxes may be taken from ten o'clock in the forenoon, till three in the afternoon, at Mr. Hatch's adjoining the Amphitheatre: also tickets for the Pit.

Doors will be open at five o'clock, and the performance will begin at a quarter before six.

N. B. The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with Mr. Ricketts's carrying Master Long, a child only six years old, on his shoulders, in the attitude of a *Flying Mercury*, on two horses at full speed.

Box one dollar, Pit half a dollar.

Boston Centinel, May 9, 1795.

He also opened a riding school in Boston, — "where" his advertisement says "he will attend every day in the week, for the purpose of instructing Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant accomplishment of Riding and Managing their Horses on the Road or Field." He afterwards returned to Philadelphia, where he met with much success, until the 17th of December, 1799, when his circus was entirely destroyed by fire. He attempted to retrieve his fortune, but ill success obliged him to return to England. The cut which we give is

from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Colburn, and represents a token used for a ticket of admission to Ricketts's exhibitions. It has been described at length by Prof. Anthon in one of the early numbers of the *Journal*.* Mr. Levick of New York, has two in silver and one in copper. Mr. Bushnell has one in copper.

The illustration in this number is a fac simile reproduction of one of Ricketts's handbills, from the original in Mr. Colburn's collection, and is printed from a plate prepared by the photographic process, used by the Chemical Engraving Company of Boston.† We think it will prove as interesting in its way, as the Token.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SINCE the "Issues of the United States Mint" was printed in the *Journal*, I have made a few corrections and additions, which may well be put on record here also. Mr. Batty of Manchester, England, has noticed a cent of 1803 with error of $\frac{1}{100}$. To the quarter-dollar of 1831, I would add a note; "Is there one exactly similar to 1828?" I have heard so, but have never seen it. In the additions printed in the *Journal*, I said that the obv. of second half-dollar of 1839 was muled with third rev. of 1838; it should be obv. of first half-dollar, but perhaps is true of both. Of 1863 there is another pattern ten cents; Obv. As dime, without date. Rev. As pattern ten cents. Size 11. In 1867 the obv. of first five-cent piece was muled with the rev. of 3, on which CENTS is straight. Of 1868 there is a pattern dime, which should come between 1 and 2; Obv. As 1, without date. Rev. As 2. 11. Of 1869 there is a third variety of the first type of dime; Obv. As 2. Rev. SIL. 9 NIC. 1 1869. 11. Of 1870 there are three pattern half-dollars, quarters and dimes, exactly similar to the second type of 1869. Of 1874 there is a pattern twenty-cent piece; Obv. Similar to fourth dollar of 1873. Rev. As adopted in 1875. 14. The issues for 1876 were the same as 1875, with addition of two patterns, viz: 1. Ten dollars. Obv. As 1874, with TEN DOL. at base, divided by date. Rev. The field is divided into seven irregular sections, in the centre one 16.72 GRAMS 900 FINE TEN DOL.; in the others from top to the right, РУБЛЕИ 12.58; STERLING £2. 1. 1; MARKEN 41.99; KRONEN 37.31; GULDEN 20.70; FRANCS 51.81. 22. 2. Obv. As rev. of half-dollar, with 1876 dividing HALF and DOL. Rev. In centre a circle containing 12.50 GRAMS UBIQUE.; around and partly under it six circles overlapping each other, inscribed from top to right STERLING. 2/2; MARKEN. 2.25; KRONEN. 1.89; FLORIN. 1.01; TESETA 2.41; FRANCS. 2.70. 22.

I have now the following list of altered dies. Can any one add to them?

Eagle, 1797-8 — Half-eagle, 1795-6, 1795-7, 1801-2, 1802-3, 1824-5 — Dollar, 1798-9, 1801-2 — Half-dollar, 1804-5, 1807-8, 1811-2, 1813-4, 1813-7, 1815-7, 1817-8, 1818-9, 1819-20, 1822-3, 1822-4 — Quarter-dollar, 1805-6, 1822-3, 1824-5 — Dime, 1797-8, 1822-3, 1824-5 — Cent, 1797-8, 1798-9, 1799-1800, 1806-7, 1809-10, 1810-1, 1817-8, 1818-9, 1819-20, 1822-3, 1822-4, 1823-4, 1838-9 — Half-cent, 1800-2, 1807-8.

W. S. APPLETON.

* See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. III, p. 9.

† See their advertisement on the cover.

VIRGINIA COLONIAL MONEY. 1700-1800.

WE take from the *Richmond Dispatch* (*Virginia*) the following critique by Mr. R. A. Brock, on "Virginia Colonial Money," the title of an article which has recently appeared in the *Virginia Law Journal*, (showing the anomalous values of that and other colonial currency,) by William L. Royall, Esq., of Richmond, which Mr. Brock calls, "a thoughtful treatment of a highly important subject, in its bearing upon the history of Virginia during the period 1700-1800."—Eds.

The disparity between the rating value of the currency of Virginia as a Colony, and that of the mother country, Great Britain, has been a sorely-perplexing problem to investigators (including the encyclopaedic and philosophic Thomas Jefferson) since the very period when it obtained, and none of them have hitherto explained it.

A pound of the colonial currency of Virginia, as compared with the pound sterling of England, was in estimation as two to three—their expressed values decimally during the last decade of the period in question, being relatively \$3.33 1-3 and \$5. Mr. Royall acutely reasons the explanation as follows: That tobacco, the chief and cherished product of the Colony, was in itself and by legal enactment a tender, and the chief currency of the Colony; that it fluctuated in value according to the extent of the crop yielded, and that the cost incident upon its hazardous transportation to and disposition in England was peculiarly heavy, consuming not far from one-third of the gross amount of proceeds of sales of shipments thither. Money credit in England, therefore, to those in Virginia needing it, commanded a premium value of from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent in exchange. This fact is further exemplified by the entries of an old account-book kept by Rev. Robert Rose in 1726-30, in the possession of the writer, in which articles of domestic consumption exported from England are charged at the cost there in pound sterling, with fifty per cent added. The valuable article of Mr. Royall is happily illustrated by a mass of curious and highly interesting notes from scarce authorities, presenting a graphic and quaint picture of the manners, customs, and concomitants of our colonial progenitors. He also gives incidentally a view of the fickle value of the paper money of our ill-starred and evanescent Confederate States.

A curious picture of the anomalous character of the currency of the several American Colonies, is presented by the following extract from the diary of an observant tourist from the continent, which appeared in the *London Magazine* for July, 1746:—"There certainly can't be a greater Grievance to a Traveller, from one Colony to another, than the different values their Paper Money bears; for if he is not studious to get rid of the money of one Place before he arrives at another, he is sure to be a considerable loser. The *New-England* Money, for Instance, which is excessively bad, and where to pay a Six-pence or Three-pence, they tear a Shilling Bill to pieces, is much beneath the *New-York* Money in Value, and will hardly be got off there without some Person is going into the first-named Province. *New-York* and *Pensilvania* often differ about the dignity of their Bills, and they fall and rise in the different Circulations they take. The *Maryland* Money is generally pretty good, but of low value; and this, again, is not taken on the Western Shore of *Chesapeake*, where only Gold and Silver is current. *North Carolina* is still lower than *Maryland*, and *South Carolina*

worst of all : for their money there is so low as seven for one *Sterling*, so that it makes a prodigious Sound ; and not only so, but even private Traders there coin Money, if I may use the Expression, and give out small printed or written circulating Notes, from Sixpence to a Pound and upwards ; in which they are, no Doubt, considerable Gainers, not only by the Currency of so much ready Money, without much Expense in making it, but also by Loss, wearing out, or other Accidents. In *Georgia*, again, this Money never passes, for all their Bills are of *Sterling* Value, and will pass all over *America* as well as Bank Notes. There are, I find, some considerable Gains and Stock-jobbing in *America*, by the issuing out and calling in their new and old Bills."

It is earnestly to be hoped that this very interesting subject of the varied currency of the American Colonies may enlist the attention of our students of finance and of history, and that a full and definite explanation of the causes of the inconsistencies stated may be arrived at through their learned investigations.

Richmond, Va., September 12, 1877.

R. A. BROCK.

TREASURE-TROVE ABROAD.

UNDER a floor at the mint at Paris, the strange discovery has been made of 100,000f. in twenty-five centime pieces, bearing the dates of 1866 and 1867. No one seems to know under what circumstances the sum was hidden.

A laborer at work near the old city hall of Erfurt, Germany, not long since, found a box containing coins and jewelry, estimated to be worth 1,350 dollars. The articles were of a much greater value in an archæological and numismatic sense. Among the gold coins there are some Florentine pieces, Venetian sequins of the reigns of various Doges of the thirteenth century, Genoese ducats bearing the profile and inscription of the Emperor Conrad, (1339-1344,) English rose nobles of King Edward Third's time, (1327-1377,) and a valuable gold coin of the time of the Emperor Numerianus. The jewelry, comprising one hundred and five pieces, consisted of triangular shields, small bells, &c. It is supposed that the articles belonged to an Israelite of Erfurt, who buried them previous to the massacre of the Jews in the fourteenth century.

A numismatic discovery almost unparalleled in extent has been made near Verona. Two large amphoræ have been found, containing no less than two quintals, or about six hundred English pounds' weight, of coins of the Emperor Gallienus, and his successors, within the hundred years following his reign. The number of coins is estimated at between 50,000 and 55,000. Of those of the Emperor Probus there are more than 4,000. The majority are of bronze, but there are some of silver, and others of bronze silvered, (*subaeratae*.) They are all in the finest state of preservation, and with the exception of those of Gallienus, which are a little worn, they are so fresh from the mint as to make it evident they were never put into circulation. The discovery has been considered of sufficient importance for the Minister of Public Instruction to despatch Signor Pigorini specially to Verona to report upon it. All the finest examples are to be placed in the museum of Verona; and the remainder either exchanged in sets with other museums, or sold, as may be decided upon.

An extraordinary discovery of ancient coins has been made on the Montrane estate, a few miles from Cupar Fife, in Scotland. In draining, the laborers struck on what appeared to be a boulder, but subsequently was discovered to be a pot. A stone was firmly wedged into its mouth; the vessel was filled with coins, the total number of pieces being nine thousand. Most of them have the appearance of a well-worn sixpence, a few are of the size of a florin, though not quite so thick, and a small number are about the size of a shilling. They are all silver, and, so far as has been ascertained, of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. It is supposed they were used in the reigns of David II, 1329-71, Robert II, 1371-90, and Robert III, and that they have lain in the earth more than four hundred years. The pot, which is 20 inches by 13 in diameter, is of bronze in fine preservation.

Some valuable Roman antiquities have been found at Hexham, Northumberland. Twenty-one altars have been excavated in a week, and several thousand copper coins were discovered, belonging to the reigns of Diocletian and Constantine the Great, and dating from 284 to 310 A. D. A somewhat similar discovery has been made on the border of Derbyshire and Notts, some workmen in digging having come upon a large Roman vase containing from 200 to 300 copper coins. The vase was unfortunately broken in the excavation.

Chamber's Journal gives a list of curious discoveries of treasure, from which we select the following: A laborer, digging a drain in a farm on the estate of the late Lord Palmerston, found a golden torque or tongue, an ancient British necklace. It was ascertained that the original grant of the estate gave to the grantee, as lord of the manor, a right to all treasure-trove found therein; the veteran statesman established his claim, but took care that the finder should not go unrewarded. A ploughman, working near Horndean, in Hants, found more than a hundred old silver coins in an earthen jar under the surface of the ground; the lord of the manor gave to the finder the intrinsic value of the coins as mere silver, and then had to fight a battle with the crown as to who ought to possess the coins themselves. One find near Highgate was very remarkable, on account of the strange manner in which the veritable owner made his appearance. Laborers, grubbing up a tree in a field, found two jars containing nearly four hundred sovereigns; they divided the money amongst themselves, and were then taken aback by the lord of the manor claiming it. Before this claim could be investigated, a tradesman came forward and stated that one night, under a temporary delusion, he had gone out and buried the money; when he awoke, and for some time afterwards, he tried in vain to recollect the locality he had selected, and only obtained a clew when he heard a rumor of the finding of four hundred sovereigns. He was able to bring forward sufficient evidence in support of his singular story, and his claim was admitted.

On different occasions in 1864 the crown put in claims for treasure-trove—a gold coin found at Long Crendon in Buckinghamshire; sixty-two gold coins found in an earthen jar in a field at Stockerston, Leicestershire; no less than 6,000 silver pennies of the time of Henry III, found at Eccles, near Manchester, and 760 silver coins unearthed near Newark. The next following year gave the crown a claim to 180 silver coins of the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, found at Grantham; and to a gold cross and

chain brought to light at Castle Bailey, Clare, in Suffolk. The years 1866 and 1867 were marked, among other instances, by the finding of nearly 7,000 small gold and silver coins at Highbury, near London; eighty guineas concealed in the wall of an old house at East Parley, near Christchurch, Hants; and two hundred and sixty old silver coins in a house at Litchfield. In other years, there were nine hundred silver coins found at Cumberford in Staffordshire, and eleven rose nobles found in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. These several instances of treasure-trove were settled in various ways. Some of the findings were returned by the crown to the finders, some were sold to the British Museum in a manner to place an honorarium in the finder's pocket, some were presented to museums, and the money value given to the finders, some are retained by the crown as antiquarian curiosities, while one has been handed over to the descendants of a former owner.

EARLY ENGLISH COINAGE.

IN England, the royal mints of Egbert, Athelstan and Alfred, sent forth an extensive and systematic coinage of silver. Besides the massive shilling and the heavy thrimsa, there was the penny, succeeded by halflings and fourthlings, also of silver, and supplemented by sticas, or styes, of brass or copper. The shilling, or sterling, like the broad crown piece of a later day, was too ponderous a coin for ordinary dealings; but the penny, deeply indented on its reverse with the sign of the cross, was the old and tried favorite of the public. It could easily be broken into halves or quarters, and the facility for giving change, which was thus afforded, was no light merit in a rude age; while its purchasing power, as compared with the bronze or copper penny of our own time, was enormously great. Many a horn of nut-brown ale, many a slice of beef and manchet of fine wheaten bread, could be bought for a silver penny in the days before the Conquest. The silver half-penny and farthing held their ground till 1560, when they were definitely replaced by copper, and at about the same time groats and half-groats equally dropped into disuse. The gold coins in circulation in feudal England were more often minted abroad than at home. The byzants came from Constantinople, the sequins from the haughty republic of Venice, the angels from a Florentine die. The noble, however, which still traditionally lingers in the attorney's six-and-eightpence, was of insular origin, while the gold florin had its birthplace, as its name implies, beside the Arno. Henry VIII coined sovereigns and half-sovereigns of the modern value; but, throughout the Tudor and Stuart reigns, a preference was shown, both in France and England, for the finer gold of Spain, the pistole, the doubloon, the joe, and for the weighty moidore of Portugal. Bluff Harry, who sought to turn all sources of wealth into the royal exchequer, did not neglect so obvious a means of profit as the debasement of the coinage. The process had, indeed, been going on ever since the battle of Hastings. The Norman conqueror found the English mint sending forth weighty shillings, twenty to the pound. A pound sterling meant a pound of pure silver at that day. Sixty-six shillings are now coined from the same lump which yielded but twenty under Edward the Confessor. Money has dwindled and diminished, literally as well as metaphorically.

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

In July, 1876, we alluded editorially to the probable profit of the Government on the issue of the paper fractional currency, suggesting that the loss to the public by its destruction might reach one-fifth of the total issue. Early in July, 1877, an article appeared in the *Boston Advertiser*, proving this estimate of ours to have been in all probability a very low one, and that should the average redemption for *thirty years to come* be as great as for the year closing in July last, the loss on the first three issues alone would be about *Nine millions*, or nearly one-fourth of the entire amount outstanding May 1, 1876, when redemption in silver began. We think our readers will be interested in the article, and reprint it below, with a few changes, and have added some figures, bringing the statistics down to November 1.—Eds.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the month of July, 1877, was smaller than in any month previous since the issue of silver began, being \$618,801 45, or nearly 25 per cent less than the amount for June, about 36 per cent less than that for May, and only about 50 per cent of the amount redeemed in April, which, however was exceptionally large, more in fact than in any month since the preceding October. The average amount for the first six months of this year was about one million dollars. It may be useful to record here the monthly redemptions of fractional currency since May 1, 1876, the issue of silver having been begun on the 20th of the preceding month. On the 1st May of last year, there was outstanding \$40,860,039 48 in fractional currency. We give the redemption during the month, the total left outstanding at the end of the month, and the per cent of that outstanding at the beginning of the month which was redeemed:—

	Outstanding end of month.	Redeemed during month.	Per cent redeemed.		Outstanding end of month.	Redeemed during month.	Per cent redeemed.
April, 1876, .	\$40,860,039 48			December, .	26,348,206 45	1,060,302 53	3.86
May, . . .	37,359,474 30	3,500,565 18	8.56	January, 1877, .	25,424,567 14	923,639 31	3.51
June, . . .	34,446,595 39	2,912,878 91	7.79	February, . . .	24,434,420 35	990,146 79	3.90
July, . . .	32,902,880 39	1,543,715 00	4.48	March, . . .	23,440,512 08	993,908 27	4.07
August, . . .	31,355,311 45	1,547,568 94	4.70	April, . . .	22,186,575 52	1,253,936 56	5.35
September, .	29,858,415 62	1,496,895 83	4.77	May, . . .	21,206,930 23	979,645 29	4.42
October, . . .	28,555,478 05	1,302,937 57	4.70	June, . . .	20,403,137 34	803,792 89	3.79
November, .	27,408,508 98	1,146,969 07	4.01	July, . . .	19,784,335 89	618,801 45	3.12

The above table shows a much greater constancy in the rate of redemption of fractional currency than is indicated simply by the statement of the amount redeemed. Until June the percentage of redemption did not greatly decline, for the rate even during that month was only seven-tenths of one per cent below the rate during the third full month of silver issue. During the year ending July 1, 1877, the average monthly redemption on the amount outstanding at the beginning of the month has been 4.3 per cent; and the rate in June was one-half per cent only below it. The figures at the close of October were as follows:—

Amount outstanding November 1.	Redeemed in the three months previous.	Per cent.	Average per cent per month.
\$18,352,574 66	\$1,431,761 23	7.80	2.9

The average monthly rate of redemption for the entire year ending November 1 has been 3.65 per cent, but the monthly rate, assuming it to be uniform for the last three months, has, as appears above, been only 2.90 per cent, a decrease of just three-fourths of one per cent from the average for the nine months before that period; that is, not much more than half the average from May, 1876, to July, 1877. There has, however, been a great difference in the rate at which the several issues have been redeemed, as the following table will show. We give the amount of each issue outstanding May 1, 1876,

the amount redeemed, the amount outstanding July 1, 1877, and the percentage of the amount redeemed to the amount outstanding at the earlier date : —

Issue.	Outstanding.		Redeemed.	
	May 1, 1876.	July 1, 1877.	Amount.	Per cent.
First, . . .	\$4,296,508 50	\$4,291,110 35	\$5,398 15	.125
Second, . . .	3,117,925 26	3,114,151 39	3,773 87	.121
Third, . . .	3,077,523 75	3,036,125 07	41,398 68	1.345
Fourth, . . .	8,524,443 86	4,841,055 13	3,683,388 73	43.209
Fifth, . . .	21,842,638 11	5,120,695 40	16,731,942 71	76.555
Total, . . .	\$40,860,039 48	\$20,403,137 34	\$20,455,902 14	
Average, . . .				50.063

The tables above show the figures to July 1; a further comparison, taking the figures of August 1, and November 1, 1877, shows some facts apparently proving the loss on the earlier issues to be much greater than has been heretofore imagined.

Issue.	Redeemed between July 1 and Aug. 1, 1877.	Outstanding.	Redeemed between Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, 1877.	Outstanding.
First, . . .	\$0 00	\$4,291,110 35	\$5 75	\$4,291,104 60
Second, . . .	0 00	3,114,151 39	6 75	3,114,144 64
Third, . . .	800 00	3,035,325 07	8,189 39	3,027,135 68
Fourth, . . .	131,601 45	4,709,453 68	306,496 18	4,402,957 50
Fifth, . . .	486,400 00	4,634,295 40	1,117,063 16	3,517,232 24
Total, . . .	\$618,801 45	\$19,784,335 89	\$1,431,761 23	\$18,352,574 66

These facts throw some further light on the question which was lately discussed by a committee appointed by Secretary Sherman, — namely, what part of the fractional currency is lost. If we were to estimate that the average redemption of the first three issues during the next thirty years were to be as large as during the year ending July 1, — a very liberal supposition, — there would be presented of the first issue, \$161,943 50; of the second, \$113,216 10; of the third, \$1,251,960 40. There would be left of the first issue, \$4,120,166 85; of the second, \$3,000,935 29; of the third, \$1,784,164 67, being of these three issues, \$8,914,266 81. The amount which should have been redeemed for the four months ending November 1, on this basis, would be nearly as follows : — of the first issue, \$1,546; of the second, \$1,072, and of the third, \$11,632, — in all, \$14,250. The amount actually redeemed was \$8,201 89, or about 55 per cent of this estimate; — and the falling off, especially of the first two issues, seems to show that the greatest part of those three issues reckoned as "outstanding," has probably been destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the loss on the fourth and fifth issues, but half a million for each would be an absurdly low guess. We believe the real loss has been nearer fifteen than ten millions of dollars.

GERMAN PFENNIG PIECES.

A NUMISMATIC periodical, issued in Hannover, Germany, by Walte & Bahrfeldt, in an item referring to the minor coinage of the Empire, remarks : — "The fears which prevailed, lest the 50 pfennig and 10 pfennig pieces should be mistaken for each other, have revived after the issue of one hundred and two millions of the first and two hundred and thirty-five millions of the second (!) and two wise plans are proposed, one of which is that the half-mark, or 50 pfennig, should be made with corners, (octagonal perhaps,) and the other, that the 10 pfennig piece should be abolished." Upon which the writer sarcastically observes, "Surely nothing else is wanting to perfect the current coin of the German Empire!"

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XII. p. 36.]

CCV. Obverse, Bust of Frederic to the left, under which, very small, F. SIMON. Legend, FREDERIC PR.: DES PAYS BAS. [Frederic, Prince of Holland.] Reverse, The square, compasses and level, surrounded by acacia branches, above which a radiant sun. Legend, INST.: DE LA GR.: L.: D'ADM.: DES PROV.: MERID.: DU ROYAUME DES PAYS BAS. * [Installation of the Grand Lodge of Administration (?) of the Southern Provinces of the kingdom of Holland.]* Merzdorf says this Medal was struck at Brussels in 1818.

CCVI. Obverse, Minerva, Venus and Hercules, representing Wisdom, Beauty and Strength, standing with clasped hands in a large hall, having a mosaic pavement. These, says Merzdorf, are depicted as the ancient deities, but in the taste of the last century. Legend, Above, on a ribbon, HORUM UNIONE FUNDATA [Founded on the union of these.] In exergue, in two lines, LA LOGE DE L'UNION. Reverse, On the right,† the front of a temple having seven steps; in the background, on the right, considerable mason work; on the left a hill, on which is an acacia bush. Three genii are engaged in lifting up a stone, by a crane; on the ground are strown various Masonic implements. Legend, Above, on a ribbon, SIC ATTOLLENT UNITI. [Thus united they raise it.] In exergue, in two lines, BRUXELLES 5757.

CCVII. Obverse, A burning altar between the two pillars, that on the left having J on its shaft over the rule and compasses crossed, and that on the right, B over a sword and sceptre crossed. Above the altar a blazing star on which is the letter G; around the star a halo and glory of rays, filling the field. At the foot of the left column is a rough ashlar, and at the foot of the right a perfect ashlar; between them is a lion couchant, with a globe in front on the right, at the foot of which is a closed book: behind the lion is an acacia bush. In exergue, A small serpent devouring its tail. Legend, GRAND ORIENT DE LA BELGIQUE. Reverse, Plain. An engraving of this Medal is given in Zacharias, *Numotheca*, V. 5, who says that it was struck in 1832 "for the consideration of the brethren of the new Grand Lodge of Belgium, formed from the Lodges in what were previous to 1830 the southern provinces of the Netherlands;" that is, as a "trial piece." Merzdorf, who had one, thinks that it was not properly a Medal, but an impression in metal, "filled," taken from the seal of the Grand Orient, and probably used for the same purpose with CXCIX. There are but few in existence. Copper. Size 40.

CCVIII. The front of a temple, approached by seven steps; on each side of its door, which is closed, a pillar,—that on the left having J on its shaft, and that on the right B,—standing on a mosaic pavement; over the door, very small, a female figure seated, with children about her, representing Charity; in the pediment are two right hands joined, over which is a small five-pointed blazing star with the letter G extremely small in its centre. On

* This description I take from Merzdorf, (p. 95, No. 4.) who does not mention the size or metal.

† The description I take from Merzdorf; he is not always uniform in his use of the words right and left,—sometimes meaning observer's right, and sometimes the right or "dexter" side of the Medal, which would be observer's left. I suppose the latter to have been his use in this case. He gives the size as about two inches, and the weight as about an ounce and a half, and then mentions further that "this Medal is engraved in the Masonic

Annals of Holland, Vol. iii, p. 878; where it is stated that it commemorates the founding of the first Lodge, which dissolved in 1794. The later claim that that Lodge was chartered in 1742 by Count Clermont, and that this charter was renewed in 1773 by the Provincial Grand Master de Gazes, is entirely disposed of, by this Medal, for it is not probable that any one would have taken a date fifteen years later than the actual time of the foundation of the Lodge to commemorate that event." I find no mention of the metal.

the frieze, VIS UNITA FORTIOR [United power is stronger.] On the left side of the temple the line, A.: L.: 5832, and on the right,* DIE 29 M.: 2 Legend, AD SACRAM ANNI JUBILAEI COMMEMORATIONEM [In holy commemoration of the semi-centennial year.] In exergue, in very small letters, AD JOUVENEL F. Reverse, A votive tablet, surrounded with a garland of roses, and containing the inscription in fifteen lines, A.: L.: 5782 TEMPLUM CARISSIMIS F.: F.: PASSENAUD P. VANYPEN, VANPARYS, J. VANYPEN, GILIBERT, J. CHOUVET, F. DEROOVER, C. BAUR, SEDULE CONDITUM; VENERABILIBUSQUE MAGISTRIS PASSENAUD, C. BAUR, J. BRUGMAN, VANVOLXEM, P. J. VANDERELST, J. FLEURY SERVATUM; CURANTE NUNC V.: AND.: TRUMPER [In the year of light 5782, this Lodge was carefully founded by Bros. Passenaud, &c.; preserved by Worshipful Master Passenaud, &c., now under the care of Worshipful And. Trumper.] Struck at Brussels in 1832. Bronze. Size 20, (nearly 21.)

CCIX. Obverse, Similar to obverse of XXVII, but the dies are not as well cut. The leaves in the acacia sprig and the bushes near the pillars at right and left of the figure are thinner, and there are other slight differences: † on the left side of the second step is a small B. The shields are plain. Instead of the quadrate cypher at the top, is the legend, R.: □ DES AMIS PHILANTHROPES, and in the exergue, OR.: DE BRUXELLES curving to conform to lower edge. Reverse, Inscription, the first line, JULES ANSPACH V.: M.: EN CH.: [Jules Anspach, Worshipful Master in the chair,] curving nearly half round the Medal, at the top, and the second, concentric, but shorter, OFF.: DIGN.: PRIM.: [Principal officers, *literally*, first in dignity,] below which, a five-pointed star, and

AN.: MA.: 5865-66.	5866-67.	5867-68.
EX.: V.: M.: L. GOBLET	L. GOBLET	A. HOCHSTEYN
1R. SURV.: J. VLEMINCKX	J. TARLIER	J. TARLIER
2R. SURV.: J. HOCHSTEYN	F. VAN MEENEN	F. VAN MEENEN
ORAT.: ED. DEFUISSEAU	G. JOTTRAND	G. JOTTRAND
GRD EXP.: J. VANSCHOOR	A. HOCHSTEYN	A. HOCHSTEYN
SECRET.: A. PINNOY		
TRES.: CH. LEMAIEUR		
ECON.: E. JONNIAUX		
COUV.: V. SANDOZ		

below which two laurel branches crossed and tied by a ribbon. Bronze. Size 30.

CCX. Obverse, As CCIX. Reverse, Two branches of laurel, (?) crossed at bottom and tied by a double bow of ribbon, surround a five-pointed star, in which LA □.: AU T.: C.: F.: Jules ANSPACH SON VEN.: M.: POUR LA CONDUITE VRAIMENT MAÇ.: PENDANT L'ÉPIDÉMIE DE L'AN DE LA V.: L.: 5866. in eleven lines, the eighth and ninth curving, and the figures of the last conforming to the lower angle of the star. [The Lodge to its very dear brother Jules Anspach, its Worshipful Master, for his truly Masonic conduct during the epidemic of the year of true light 5866.] Bronze. Size 30. Scarce.

CCXI. Obverse, As CCIX. Reverse, A semicircular tablet, on which the legend, ÉRECTION D'UN TEMPLE MACONNIQUE. 5870. near the edge and over the inscription, SOUVENIR DE RECONNAISSANCE AU T.: C.: F.: W.: JANSSENS ARCHITECTS. in seven lines. [Erection of a Masonic Temple, 1870. Souvenir of recognition to very dear Bro. W. Janssens architect.] Below

* These lines are arranged parallel to the sides of the temple, and the figures on both obverse and reverse are angular, the 2, for instance, being formed like Z. Merzdorf gives the date 26; it should be 29 as above; and he also has one or two letters wrong in the names on reverse.

† For instance, the figure in XXVII has 11 rays about her head, this has 13; there is a border about the edge of

the drapery on that, this has none; in that the stem of the acacia extends below her hand, in this it does not; in that the platform at the bottom nearly touches the edge of the Medal, in this it is at some distance from it; and other distinctions still may readily be perceived on examination, though at first glance they resemble each other very closely.

the inscription are two olive branches crossed and tied at bottom by a ribbon. These are much larger than those similarly placed on CCIX. Bronze. Size 30.

CCXII. Obverse, A woman kneeling beside an altar, the front of which is adorned with a circle, formed by a serpent devouring its tail, within which is $\frac{1}{2}$. Behind the altar stands a skeleton representing Death; his scythe is held back by a hand stretched from the clouds above on the right. In the back ground are the ruined houses of the city. Above, on the left, is the radiant sun. In exergue, in three lines, DIE 12 JAN. DEUS NOS OMNES SERVAVIT. [On the 12th of January God preserved us all.] Over the exergue, on the left, WILNO in small letters. Reverse, A small shield at the top, bearing the arms of the city of Leyden, — two crossed keys. Below, two elegiac couplets arranged in nine lines, DUM REPETET SUBITAM TIBI REX, TUA LEIDA RUINAM, REDDETUR GRATAE DEBITUS URBIS AMOR. VIRTUTIS NOMEN FRATRUM LAUDESQUE MANEBUNT, DUM PIETAS MISERIS DULCE LEVAMEN ERIT. S. S. V. DE. [Literally, Until, oh King, sudden ruin shall again seek thy Leyden, the love which is your due from a grateful city shall be rendered. The name and praises of the brethren of (the Lodge of) Virtue shall endure so long as filial love shall be a sweet solace for the wretched.] An ellipse surrounds the field, outside of which is the legend, VIVAT LUDOVICUS NAPOLEON BENEFICUS HOLLANDIAE REX. [Long live Louis Napoleon, the beneficent King of Holland.] This was struck at Leyden in 1807 by the Lodge "de la Vertu" of that city, in commemoration of the explosion of a powder ship in the Canal Rappesburg, by which eight hundred houses were destroyed or damaged. The Medal has a loop at the top, to which was attached a ring. Silver, silver gilt, and probably other metals. Elliptical. Size 24 by 30. Very rare. I know of only two impressions in America.*

CCXIII. Obverse, An altar, upon which are the square and compasses; near it is Minerva, who is placing a wreath upon them. Legend, FRATRIBVS LIBERAE VIRTUTIS, QVINTVM LVSTRVM CELEBRANTIBVS. [By the Brethren of (the Lodge of) Liberal Virtue, celebrating their fifth lustrum.] Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, NOS JVNGIT FRATERNVS AMOR CVI CANDIDA VIRTVS PRÆSIDET. ILLVSTRI SIDERE CERTA FIDES. F. P. B. [Fraternal love, over which white robed virtue presides, unites us: — a certain faith in a shining star.] Legend, LVGD. BATAV. D. XXV. MAIL. A. CIOCIQCIQCIQCIQDCCLXXXIII Silver. Elliptical. Size 20. This Medal was struck at Leyden in 1808, in honor of the quarter-centennial of the Lodge "de la Vertu." The description I take from Merzdorf, who mentions but one diameter of the ellipse.

CCXIV. Obverse, A wreath of acacia surrounds an anchor, surmounted by a rudder, laid diagonally; on the edge of the rudder, BROEDERTROUW and below, very small, I. P. S. F. [I. P. Schouberg Fecit.] Reverse, Within a wreath of olive, ERKENTENIS VOOR BROEDERTROUW XXI. NOVEMBER MDCCCXXXVI. [Token of remembrance of a True Brother, Nov. 21, 1836.] This Medal is placed under Dort by Merzdorf, who says it was struck in Utrecht on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his initiation in the Lodge Flamboyante by John Schouten of Dort, which occurred Nov. 21, 1836; on which day he launched a vessel called the Broedertrouw, or True Brother. Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 24. (See Figure 5, October Journal.) Merzdorf also says that a Medal in honor of this same anniversary is mentioned in the Freemason's Almanac for 1839, which he believes is identical with this.

* Engraved in Tresor Numis. Nap. Plate 21, fig. 14.

CCXV. Obverse, Two pillars, their shafts adorned with the letter F.; that on the right also has a clump of seven arrows; at the foot of that on the right is a couching lion, and behind it a broken column; at the foot of the other rests a white horse, in front of which is a cubic stone, and behind is a palm tree. The pillars stand on a mosaic pavement, each stone of which is divided into triangles by diagonal lines; they are united by a cord, extending from one capital to the other, and tied with three tassels in the centre, above which in a radiant triangle the All-seeing eye: on the rays, M S T [*i. e.* Magnus Superior Templorum, or Grand Superior of the Lodges.] In the background a landscape with mountains. In exergue, A. SCHAASBERG. INV. Reverse, Inscription in six lines, Monumentum Sedulitati Tutelæ Magnæque Sapientiæ Tuæ Murarii Socii Tribuunt xxvi. [Twenty-six Masonic companions present this as a monument of your watchful guardianship and great wisdom.] Below, on a ribbon, 18. 19. 21. Mart. CCCCLXVII. Legend, Felicissimo Fœderi Testim. Grat. & Hilar. Frat. Belgic. [By the grateful and rejoicing Belgian brethren, as a testimony of a most happy treaty.] Silver, and probably other metals. Size 27. Struck in honor of an alliance between the Lodges of Germany and Holland, working under the rite of Strict Observance,* in 1779, represented by Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick and Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel, their presiding officers. (See Figure 6, October Journal.)

CCXVI. Obverse, A temple front, with steps and columns partly concealed by clouds; before it, in the centre, is a fountain playing, on the front of which is the plumb: around the altar are three burning tapers: on the left is a pillar surmounted by a globe, and on the right another, on the top of which is a triangular level. In the foreground a rough ashlar,—near which is a sprig of acacia,—a perfect ashlar, across which lies a lighted torch, and a butterfly fluttering towards the flame. Above is a five-pointed radiant star, partly concealing the circle of the zodiac, which extends from one pillar to the other. Reverse, Inscription in nine lines, LIBERORVM QVI IN REGNO HOLLANDIÆ SVNT CAEMENTARIORVM SODALITIO FESTIVA DIMIDIO PERACTO SAECVLO DIES ILLVXIT VI CCCCVIII [The festival day of a completed half-century has shone on the fraternity of Freemasons in the kingdom of Holland 5808.] Above is a radiant sun, and below are two crossed branches of olive. Silver. Size 21. Struck in honor of the semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge of Holland in 1808.

Merzdorf says that another Medal is mentioned as having been struck in the Hague in 1801, in accordance with a vote of the Grand Lodge, July 26, of that year, offering a prize in gold and silver, for the best confutation of Barruels, &c., but says its existence is very doubtful: a premium was offered, but I cannot find that anything further was done about a Medal.

* In some of the Continental rites, and especially that of the "Strict Observance," it was customary for an initiate to assume some name in the Order; Von Hund, for instance, its founder, took the name of *Eques ab Ense*, or Knight of the Sword; Ferdinand of Brunswick, assumed the title *Eques a Victoria*, or Knight of Victory, and Frederick of Hesse Cassel, *Eques a Septem Sagittis*, or Knight of the Seven Arrows, and the seven arrows on the right pillar allude to that name. The palm tree, beside the pillar on the left, is the principal charge in the Masonic arms of Ferdinand of Brunswick, which are engraved in Zacharias, II, 4. The F's on the two pillars are the initials of Frederick and Ferdinand. The couching lion

probably has the same allusion as that on the Medal described under VII, though Zacharias calls it the *Hessian Lion*, which Merzdorf doubts. The latter says the date of this Medal is given in the chronology of the rite of Strict Observance, and corresponds to 1779, but he omits L after C, which I have inserted, thereby conforming to Zacharias. I cannot make this date agree with that of some others said to be of the same rite. The Medal was struck in 1779 according to Merzdorf; according to Zacharias in 1781. Merzdorf's description is nearly verbatim with that of Zacharias, but he fixes the earlier date from a "Description of the Medal, &c., 1779," and as the change seems to be deliberate, I presume he is correct.

CCXVII. Obverse, A wreath of acacia below two right hands joined, issuing from clouds; below them in two lines, SOUVENIR FRATERNEL, under which the square and compasses: between the stems of the acacia, very small, H. F. A circle surrounds the field, outside of which UNION FORCE ÉGALITÉ PHILANTHROPIE ★ [Union, strength, equality, &c.] Reverse, Legend, INAUG.: DU TEMP.: DE LA PARFAITE UNION A L'OR.: DE MONS ★ surrounding the inscription in eleven lines, PAR LE SER.: G.: M.: DE LA MAÇ.: EN BELGIQUE LE BARON DE STASSART ET RES.: F.: N. DE FUISSEAUX VEN.: M.: EN CH.: — LE 12^{ME} JOUR DU 3^{ME} MOIS DE L'ANNÉE DE LA V.: L.: 5839. [Inauguration of the temple of Perfect Union, Orient of Mons, by the Most Serene (?) Grand Master Baron Stassart, and Worshipful Bro. (*Respectable Frere*.) N. de Fuisseaux, Worshipful Master (*Venerable Maître*) in the chair, May 12 in the year of true light, 5839.] Bronze. Size 26.*

CCXVIII. Obverse, The square, compasses, gavel and rule, interlaced, and surrounded by acacia sprigs, above which is a blazing star with the letter G, surrounded by rays. Legend, LA □ ET LE CHAP.: DE LA PARF.: UNION A L'OR.: DE MONS. [The Lodge and Chapter of Perfect Union, &c.] Reverse, Inscription in eleven lines, AU SUP.: CONS.: DU RIT ANC.: ET ACC.: — GAGE DE RECONNAISSANCE POUR LEUR INS.: AU RIT ECOSS.: LES 28^E L.: 10^E M.: 5839 & 5^E L.: 2^E M.: 5840 PAR LE F.: STEVENS GR.: COMM.: ET LES FFF.: CARTON, JACOBS ET JOUVENEL. GR.: INSP.: GEN.: — [To the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted rite. Pledge of recognition for their institution (?) of the Scottish rite, by Bro. Stevens, &c.] I am unable to decide whether the 10th month is December in this case or not. This description is from Merzdorf, who does not mention the size or metal.

CCXIX. Obverse, A burning altar, around which below the upper edge, are seven small stars: in front are two right hands joined, issuing from clouds on either side, below which is a square; on the right of the altar are the compasses and gavel, and on the left the level and rule. Legend, L.: DE LA SINCERE AMITIÉ. In exergue, O.: DE ROUEN. 1822. in two lines, below which, very small, DES NOYERS. F. Reverse, Three triangles interlaced, forming a nine-pointed star, in the centre of which the All-seeing eye in a radiant delta. Legend, COEUNT IN FOEDERA DEXTRÆ. [Right hands clasped in alliance.] At the bottom a very small five-pointed star, between the letter D and F. Bronze. Nine-sided. Size 18, from one side to opposite angle.†

CCXX. Two right hands joined, emerging from clouds, above them the square and compasses, reversed from the usual position, and from the interior angle of the square hangs a plummet; below the same angle is an eye, and below the clasped hands, 5836. Legend, □ DE PAIX ET UNION. O.: DE MOULINS. [Lodge of Peace and Union, &c.] Reverse, A five-pointed radiant star. Legend, AIMEZ VOUS LES UNS LES AUTRES ★ [Love one another.] Bronze. Size 17.

CCXXI. Obverse, A temple, approached by three steps, and supported by four pillars: the mason work of the front is indicated; the door is closed: in the pediment is a radiant triangle: below the temple, on the right, in very

* This obverse is very similar to that of XXXI, and probably suggested it. H. F. may signify Hart fecit.

† This and the Medals following to No. CCXXVI, inclusive, were unknown to Merzdorf, and I describe them

from specimens in the collection of E. T. Carson, Esq., 33°, of Cincinnati, O., who has kindly loaned them to me for this Catalogue. Other Medals of Rouen are described under XCI—XCIX.

small letters, TEISSIER. D. Around the field a circle, in which on the left of the temple is the letter B, and on the right, J. Legend, extending from one letter to the other, L'HEUREUSE ALLIANCE [The happy alliance]: below, 5782. Reverse, A rose in bloom on a stem with leaves and bud; on the left are two crossed sprigs of acacia, forming nearly a semicircle, and on the right nine stars, completing the circle; that in the middle being larger than the others, which decrease in size as they approach the acacia. Legend, above, DIEU L'HONNEUR & LA PATRIE [God, honor, and fatherland:] and below, O.: DE PROVINS filling out the circle, separated at each end from the upper half of the legend by the compasses on an equilateral triangle, one angle placed as if intended for a square. Silver and bronze. Size 19.

CCXXII. Obverse, In a circle, the inscription in five lines, MÉDAILLE D'ASSIDUITÉ — T.: 2^{te}. MERCREDI DE CHAQUE MOIS [Medal of Assiduity. Work (Travaux) the second Wednesday of each month. Legend, outside the circle, LA R.: L.: CH.: EC.: LES TRINITAIRES. O.: DE PARIS * [The Worshipful Scottish Chapitral Lodge of Trinitarians,* &c.] Reverse, Between two sprigs of acacia, crossed at the bottom, is a triangle surrounded by rays forming a star of sixteen points, in which is the All-seeing eye. On the triangle, FORCE. BEAUTE. SAGESSE. [Strength, beauty, wisdom.] Brass. Decagonal. Size 15, opposite sides.

CCXXIII. Obverse, On a low platform is a beehive surrounded by swarming bees. Legend, □.: DES AMIS BIENFAISANTS. [Lodge of Benevolent Friends.] In exergue, O.: D.: P.: [Or. of Paris.] Reverse, A temple, supported by six columns, and approached by seven steps; the mason work indicated, and the door closed: in the pediment a level: over the temple a radiant sun, the face within a triangle, faintly but plainly indicated. In the foreground two pillars, one on either side of the temple, that on the left having J on its shaft, and a triangle on its base, and the other having B on its shaft and a pentagon on its base. Their capitals are adorned with pine apples (?) Between these pillars, at the foot of the steps are the square, compasses, ashlar, rule, trowel and gavel. Near the lower edge, very small, OBLIN on the left, and F. on the right. Legend, POST TENEBRAS LUX. [After darkness light.] Bronze. Octagonal. Size 19, between opposite sides.

CCXXIV. Obverse, Two columns on a platform; that on the right has the letter J on its shaft, and that on the left, B. Between the columns is a railing (?) at the head of five steps, over which is a level. Legend, □.: ET CHAP.: DES AMIS DE LA PATRIE • O.: DE PARIS • [Lodge and Chapter of Friends of their Country, &c.†] Reverse, The square and compasses, in which the letter G. Below are two sprigs of acacia, crossed and tied at the bottom, and above, filling out the circle, are seven stars. Copper. Size 18.

CCXXV. Obverse, Within a circle formed by a double row of points, the square and compasses, surrounded by two sprigs of acacia, crossed at the bottom: the head of the compasses has a small five-pointed star. Legend, below, 26 MAI 1845. Reverse, In a similar circle, □ DES CŒURS SINCERES O.: DE PARIS [Lodge of Sincere Hearts, &c.] in four lines, the last curving. Brass. Nine-sided. Size 17 between side and opposite angle.


CCXXVI. Obverse, A wreath of acacia, in which is the inscription, HOMMAGE A SALOMON in three lines. Reverse, The square and compasses,

* The abbreviations are for La Respectable Loge Chapitrale Ecosaise. See Note to LII. The Lodge is not now on the roll of the Grand Orient.

† This Lodge was instituted Aug. 1, 1818, and is still working.

enclosing the letters C. E. Below the square are two five-pointed stars. Legend, ASSEMBLÉE SUPREME. Copper. Size 15. The planchet has a loop for a ring.*

CCXXVII. Obverse, A globe, on which are meridian lines, &c. Legend, ADMIRATEURS above, and DE L'UNIVERS below in semicircles; between them are eight-pointed rosettes. Reverse, The square and compasses, the head of the latter being a radiant sun; below the angle of the square, 1843. Brass. Decagonal. Size 15.†

CCXXVIII. Obverse, St. Peter, his head turned to the observer's left, standing with two crossed keys in his left hand; his right hand on his breast: at the right, the cock on a low pedestal. Legend,  S^t PIERRE DES VRAIS AMIS DU PARF.: ACC.: RÉUNIS. [Lodge of St. Peter, of True Friends of Perfect Harmony, &c.] In exergue, 5780. Reverse, A temple of seven steps and supported with six columns; a mosaic pavement in front; the door is closed; in the pediment a very small level: on either side of the temple a Corinthian pillar, that on the right with the letter J, and the other with B on the shaft. The blazing sun above divides the legend, UNION. FORCE on the left, and ENCOURAGEMENT on the right. In exergue, O.: DE PARIS. Bronze. Size 21. The planchet has a loop on top, to be pierced for a ring.‡ Rare.

CCXXIX. Obverse, Bust of Crassous to right. Legend, above, JOSEPH AUGUSTIN CRASSOUS Below the bust, in very small letters, the line curving to conform to its edge, BRAEMT FECIT. 1819. under which (as a mint mark?) a small winged figure on its back, holding a rose (?). Reverse, A wreath of acacia, tied at bottom, open at top, in which in three lines, JURIST: LEGIST: M.: Bronze. Size 14. Rare; not mentioned by Merzdorf. Struck in Paris.

CCXXX. Obverse, A beehive standing on a low platform and surrounded by swarming bees: below, 1840 Reverse, A field left blank, on which is usually engraved the recipient's name and a date. A circle surrounds it, outside of which is the legend, L.: CHAP.: EC.: DES AMIS BIEN^{ANS} ET DES IMI^{URS} D'OSIRIS REUNIS. O.: DE PARIS • Copper. Size 23. There have been apparently two dies for this Medal, one of which has had a piece broken out on the left of the beehive on the obverse; and there are also slight differences in the rosette and the letters on the reverse.§

CCXXXI. Obverse, Bust of Louis XVIII to left, wearing state costume, ribbon and star. Legend, A LOUIS XVIII ROI DE FRANCE on the left, and L'ECOSSISME FR^s RECONNAISSANT on the right. [The brethren practicing the Scottish rite to Louis XVIII, King of France.] Under the bust, in small letters, BARRE F. Reverse, At the top a small double-headed eagle holding a sword in his talons, under which in a semicircle curving upwards, DEUS MEUMQUE JUS. Below, within a wreath of oak and olive, an inscription in six lines, C^{TE} DECAZES ELU T.: P.: S.: GR.: COM.: TIT.: — TEMP.: INAUGURÉ — GR.: L.: INSTALLÉE — ÉTRANG.: RETIRÉS — OCTOBRE 1818 [Count De Cazes elected Titular Thrice Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander: Temple inaugurated, Grand Lodge installed, Strangers retired, October 1818.] Legend, SUP.: of France, and its charter dated back to Sept. 17, 1780. The Medal was probably struck in 1810. Mr. Carson's collection contains a proof impression.

* A Lodge called Les Disciples de Salomon was chartered in 1810. I am in doubt whether that was the same.

† The "Loge Les Admirateurs de l'Univers," was instituted August 2, 1808, and is still working.

‡ Alluded to by Merzdorf, but he gives no description. This Lodge was reconstituted in 1810, by the Grand Orient

§ The Chapitral Lodge Les Amis Bienfaisants, et des Imitateurs d'Osiris Reunis, by which this Medal was struck, was chartered March 29, 1829, and is still working.

CONS.: DU 33^{DE} DEG.: ECOSS.: ET GR.: L.: DES PROP.: DE LA TOLER.: [Supreme Council of the 33d degree of the Scottish rite, and Grand Lodge of the Promoters of Toleration. (?)] The legend is divided at the top by the eagle; at the bottom is a rule on which are suspended a square and compasses.* Bronze. Size 26.

CCXXXII. Obverse, Between two pillars, their tops surmounted by flames, that on the left having J on its shaft, and that on the right, B, is a temple supported by six pillars, and approached by seven steps: in its pediment is a small five-pointed star; above it is a radiant triangle. Legend, .L.: DES RIGIDES OBSERVATEURS F^{DEE} EN 5818 . O.: DE PARIS. [Lodge of Strict Observers, founded in 1818, &c.] Reverse, In a circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, three gavels crossed, tied by a bow of ribbon. Legend, ILS NE BATTRONT QUE POUR LA GLOIRE DE L'ORDRE.: [They do not strike except for the glory of the Order.] Bronze. Size 17.

CCXXXIII. Obverse, Bust of Count Murair to left, wearing on the left lapel the ribbon and cross of the Legion of Honor. Legend, LE C^{TE} HONORÉ MURAIRE. Under the bust, very small, FEUVRIER. F. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, AU LIEUTENANT GRAND COMMANDEUR DE L'ORDRE MAÇ.: ÉCOSSAIS EN FRANCE, SES FRERES. — 5829. [His brethren to the Lt. Gr. Commander of the Masonic Order, Scottish rite, in France.] Bronze. Size 26. The dies of this Medal cracked, and it is rare in perfect condition.

CCXXXIV. Obverse, A wreath of oak and rose leaves, tied at bottom by a ribbon. At the top, filling out the circle, LA CONCORDE. In the wreath, the inscription in three lines, OR.: DE SENS, 5777. Below are three five-pointed stars. Reverse, A radiant triangle, in the centre of which is the letter G. Legend, RECOMPENSE DU TRAVAIL [Reward of labor.] Brass. Nine-sided. Size 18 from side to opposite angle.†

CCXXXV. Obverse, A shield, bearing gules, a chevron azure, between three castles argent; on the chevron a pair of compasses extended: over the shield a ribbon, plain, without motto, and above it, as if for a crest, a five-pointed radiant star, with G. Below the shield a rule and crayon holder, crossed, and tied with a ribbon, from which acacia sprigs rise on each side: near the rule, in very small letters, STERN F. Legend, Above, .L. ANGLAISE N° 204. and below, filling out the circle, FONDÉE EN 1732 O.: DE BORDEAUX. [English Lodge, No. 204, founded in 1732, Orient of Bordeaux.] Reverse, Similar to reverse of LXXII, but with legend differently arranged, CHARITÉ, UNION, SAGESSE. Border plain. Bronze. Size 17.‡

CCXXXVI. Obverse, A circle of five-pointed stars surrounds the field, in which a Mason, wearing an apron, approaches an altar having seven steps; on the front of the altar is a triangle, and on its top a sword and palm branch; on the left is an olive tree; above, on the right, the moon breaking through clouds. Outside the circle of stars is the legend, □ DE LA PHILANTROPIE A L'O DE S^T. QUENTIN 5799. [Lodge of Philanthropy, &c.] Reverse, As

* This Medal was struck at the time of a dispute between two Grand Councils in France, each of which claimed to be the true body, and each elected Count De Cazes, the minister of police, as their Sovereign Grand Commander. It was probably designed to secure the favor of the king, who had but a short time previously ascended the throne after the expulsion of Napoleon. Jean Jacques Barre, by whom the dies were cut, was for a time chief engraver at the French Mint. He died in 1842.

† This is in Carson's collection and is not mentioned by Merzdorf.

‡ I am inclined to consider this an earlier Medal of the Loge Anglaise, than LXXII. The dies are not so well cut, and there is a crack, or flaw in that of the reverse, near the accent over the E in CHARITE. There are also slight differences in the rays and in the level. This is not mentioned by Merzdorf.

reverse of CLXIV. Edges milled. The planchet is slightly convex. Silver and bronze. Size 18.

CCXXXVII. Obverse, A shield azure, on which the square and compasses proper, (or color not indicated); over the shield and resting on it, a helmet; from behind it appear several flags, on either side. Legend, L.: ECOS.: DES MILITAIRES RÉUNIS ★ OR.: DE VERSAILLES ★ [Scottish Lodge of United Soldiers, &c.] Reverse, Three equilateral triangles interlaced, in the centre of which is the radiant All-seeing eye, and surrounding which are laurel branches tied at the bottom by a ribbon. Legend, UNO AVULSO NON DEFICIT ALTER. VIRTUTI ET GLORIÆ. [When one is torn away another will not be wanting. To valor and glory.] Edge milled. Struck like a coin. Silver and copper. Size 18.

CCXXXVIII. Obverse, Minerva seated, facing observer's left: in her right hand she holds a palm branch; her left rests on an oval shield, on which is a radiant five-pointed star; behind her right foot is a level and square; under her left, very small, DONON F. An octagonal line surrounds the field, outside of which is the legend, L.: CHAP.: DES AMIS DE LA PAIX ★ O.: DE PARIS ★ [Chapitral Lodge of the Friends of Peace, &c.] Reverse, The square and compasses, surrounded by acacia sprigs and enclosing a five-pointed star, on which is the letter G. A line surrounds the field as on obverse, outside of which is the legend, PHILANTROPIE. UNION. FRATERNITÉ FONDÉE EN 5789. [Philanthropy, Union, Fraternity. Founded in 1789.] This is an octagonal silver jeton.* Size 18 between opposite sides.

CCXXXIX. Obverse, A square gothic building with towers on each corner, perhaps a fortress, from the centre of which rises a tall column, at the top of which is an open book. On the left of the edifice is a draw-bridge, open; on the right a ladder. On the front are two small square stones, on one of which are the square and compasses, and on the other the letter R. Legend, L'ORDRE DE H-D-M. INTRODUIT EN FR. PAR J. MATHEUS. G. M. P. 1786. [The Order of H-D-M introduced into France by Jean Matheus,† Provincial Grand Master, 1786.] In exergue, in three lines, the last curving, CHAP.: DE H-D-M. DU CHOIX. A PARIS 1809 JALEY FECIT L.: A-P-II-T-N Reverse, Inscription in eleven lines, I. T-R-S-T-A. N. CHABOUILLE 1786. II. T-R-S-T-A L. J. DORBAN 1789. III. T-R-S-T-A A. C. DURIN 1806. IV. T-R-S-T-A. C. A. THORY 1807. DÉPUTÉ T-R-S-T-A J. P. ROUYER. Copper, and probably other metals. Size 20.

CCXL. Obverse, A shield bearing a lion rampant; a garland of thistle leaves and flowers surrounds the shield, to which a jewel with the cross of St. Andrew is suspended. Legend, Above, G^{DE} □ H-D-M. EN FRANCE [Grand Lodge of Heredom in France] and below filling out the circle, • NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. [No one wounds me with impunity.] Reverse, A shield bearing a chevron between three castles; on the chevron a pair of compasses extended. Below the shield, very small, F.: JALEY. F^I ANNO 5809. On the

* This description is from an impression in Mr. Carson's collection. It will be noticed that the Medal is very similar to CXLII and CXLIII. See also XXVIII.

† Jean Matheus, whose name appears on this Medal, was very active in introducing the higher grades (so called) of Masonry into France. He was born July 27, 1757, at Walsheim; was W. M. of *Ardente Amitié* at Rouen (see XCIX); was warranted Provincial Grand Master for all France, May 1, 1786, by the "Grand Loge Royale de Heredom de Kilwinning." He established a chapter at

Rouen, possibly that by which XCII was struck, and one in connection with the *Loge du Choix* at Paris, in 1787, by which I suppose this Medal was struck. He was a man of some prominence at Rouen, member of the Academy there, &c., &c., and died November 3, 1823. The abbreviations on the obverse will readily be understood, with the exception of A-P-II-T-N which I have not deciphered. T-R-S-T-A signifies *Terteta*, (the title perhaps of the presiding officer.) according to *Tresor Numis.* (where it is engraved,) Napoleon, pl. 37, fig. 3.

left of the shield a hand extends from clouds and holds erect a sword : on the right, another, holding a trowel. Legend, above, PRO OPERE AUT BELLO [For labor or war.] and below, filling out the circle, IN THE LORD WE PUT OUR TRUST. Silver. Size 22.*

W. T. R. MARVIN.

OLD ENGLISH PENNIES.

BY WILLIAM E. DU BOIS.

I SUPPOSE there has not been much attention given, in this country, to English coins prior to the Norman conquest. This may be inferred from the sale catalogues. They are not generally rare in England ; over twelve thousand pieces have been found in one hiding-place, and thousands in others. But they are quite difficult to decipher and to distinguish ; they are rude in design and manufacture, and they represent a rather uninteresting epoch in British history, until we approach the time when William of Normandy came to stay. But when Edward the Confessor "makes a long arm," and drops a penny in your hand, you want to know something about him. This is one of the chief uses of collecting coins ; it stimulates historical research and fastens what we learn. When and how long did he flourish ? What was his specialty ? How did he get that odd affix, *The Confessor* ? What could a king own up to, when "the king can do no wrong" ? and so forth. Facts enough remain, of the era about the Conquest, to make a work of five large volumes.

Our Mint Cabinet has lately been favored with a donation of coins from Greville I. Chester, Esq., of London, consisting of silver pennies of the above named prince, and one of Harold I, part of the finding at Thwaite, in Suffolk, years ago. This is the third time that this liberal stranger has contributed to our collection. Some of these pieces are neatly sliced into halves and quarters, showing how the word *farthing* was derived from *fourth-thing*. These fractions remind us of a similar expedient in the West Indies long ago, and also of the quartering of dollars and pistareens practiced in this country, which made President Washington the more anxious for the establishment of a National Mint. In a letter to a member of Congress, he complained that the cutters sometimes made *five* quarters out of a dollar. The Western slang-term "sharp-shin" came from the angle of this sector ; a good shape to wear holes in the pocket.

But a still stronger illustration of barbarism is found when we come to examine these pennies by the measure of weight and fineness. Hawkins, who had ample opportunities from the coins in the British Museum, found a varying weight in coins of that era, from nine to twenty-eight grains. It would seem incredible that all these passed for a penny, yet it must have been so. The pieces in the lot sent us are rather uniform, running from ten to thirteen grains. We assayed one piece, to ascertain what ideas they had of quality or fineness. It resulted 814 thousandths ; say 81 per cent silver. Yet the *sterling* grade, supposed to have originated before that, was equal to 925 thousandths. They seem to have refined their bullion as well as they knew

*The reputed Scottish origin of these degrees is indicated by the lion of Scotland, &c., on the obverse, and the arms and motto on the reverse, which are those of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The colors are not indicated

in the engraving (Tresor Numis. Nap., pl. 37, fig. 4.) from which our description is taken. It is also engraved in Thory's Annals, app. 25, pl. II.

how, and then worked it up. It is true they had arithmetical standards, both of weight and fineness; but they took no particular pains, or had not the skill to conform thereto. There may have been other reasons why one penny should weigh only half as much as the next one, both looking as if they had not been worn, or fraudulently dealt with.

It must ever be a wonderment, that these people, whose mechanics could make such well-wrought and well-adapted suits of armor; whose monks could write such elegant missals; whose architects could plan and execute a pile like Westminster Abbey, should be satisfied with such inaccurate and ill-made current money. Why should not the coins of a country, ancient or modern, stand as the representatives of the state of science and art, in their own place and time? But in truth they seldom have fully come up to the progress of art in other things, until we come down almost to our own day. Every one must feel surprised and disappointed when he first sees the coins of ancient Rome, and especially if he has seen the Roman pottery, or the remains of Roman structures. And what hideous things were those old Spanish fractions of a dollar, which until within thirty years constituted the bulk of our silver change, almost to the exclusion of our quarters, dimes and half-dimes. And to depart a little from the point, (while coming to the end,) what a control they exerted over prices, even so as to carry us to the quarter of a cent. Every small thing was sold for a "nine-pence," or a "sixpence," or a "fip." If a letter came to us, a little over 150 miles, the postage was $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. How did we settle that odd amount? By two Spanish fractions, eighth and sixteenth of a dollar, which made the "even change." And in casting up accounts, we had the bother of adding in halves and quarters of cents. Let us bless their day of departure! We now know nothing under the cent, or as many still call it, the *penny*.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XII. p. 46.]

XCVI. *Ob.* In the centre a female figure, typical of the United States, seated, facing L., and holding out a crown: her left hand is on a shield, emblazoned with the national eagle and shield: behind her is a building and before her are implements of manufacture and art. On a slightly raised margin, with the inner edge beaded, are thirty-eight stars, with four oval panels, interspersed, the right hand one representing Africa, with a seated woman and palm trees and pyramids, the lower representing Asia seated, with Indian and Chinese temples, the left representing Europe seated, with Grecian temples and Gothic spires, and the upper one representing America seated, with an eagle and rising sun. In exergue, HENRY MITCHELL DES. & SC. BOSTON, U. S. A. *Rev.* AWARDED BY UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION and a wreath of laurel crossed: outside, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA, MDCCCLXXVI. Bronze. Size 64. This Medal in its general effect is very good, but practical difficulties in striking a piece of such large size prevented its use, and only five were struck. It seems unnecessary to comment upon the wisdom of cutting dies that cannot be used. It has been proposed to erase the legend in the centre field of the reverse, and to strike Medals to present

to the foreign Commissioners. As it is far the largest and most elaborate of the centennial series and was made at the order of the U. S. Commission, some fuller criticism seems called for. The reverse is exceedingly good, having a simplicity and strength unusual in our work. It suggests the reverse of the superb Swiss Medal of Agassiz, but is inferior to it. The awkward English of the legend seems inexcusable, and it is fortunate that it is to be erased before presentation to critical foreigners. The punctuation also should be corrected. It would have been allowable of course to omit it altogether on a Medal, but if used at all, it should be used fully and correctly. The obverse is unfortunately far inferior to the reverse, and it is much to be regretted that the designer did not employ to more advantage the unusual opportunities offered by the size and subject. The conception of the central figure is commonplace, and the too numerous emblematic details around weaken its effect. Worse than this it is badly drawn. The face is weak and the head not well modeled, the body is incorrectly proportioned and ungracefully placed, the right arm is slightly deformed, and the left leg is more so, and ends in a club foot. The panels are more boldly and correctly handled, but are not original. The preparation of the design for such a Medal should not have been left to the engraver, but should have been intrusted to an artist of high standing. With the increased opportunities that modern mechanics give, it is a great pity that the artistic standard should have fallen so far below that of the old time.

XCVII. Same as the last, except in size. Bronze. Size 48. This Medal is the one, and the only one, awarded as prize by the Commission. No names were engraved.

XCVIII. *Ob.* Washington, same as obv. of XXXVIII. *Rev.* Blank, with a border of curves. Silver. Size 24.

XCIX. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as rev. of XXXVIII. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 24.

C. *Ob.* United States, same as rev. of XXXIX. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 24.

CI. *Ob.* Temperance Fountain, same as rev. of XL. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 24.

CII. *Ob.* American Colonies. Same as rev. of XLII. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 24.

CIII. *Ob.* Catholic Total Abstinence Society, same as rev. of the Fountain Medal, XLIII. Silver. Size 24. This set of six mules is *very* rare.

CIV. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as XXIV. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION CHOSEN FRIENDS LODGE, NO. 100 I. O. O. F. SEP. 20, 1876 in six lines, with a chain of three links. Silver, copper, brass and white metal. Size 24.

CV. *Ob.* The large bell, same as rev. of XXIV. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL OF SILOAM M. E. CHURCH PHILADELPHIA. FOUNDED A. D. 1859 FINISHED A. D. 1876 WE TRUST IN THE LIVING GOD I. TIM. IV. X. JEHOVAH-JIREH in eleven lines. Silver, copper and white metal. Size 24.

CVI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* UNION AVENUE BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL JUNE 7 1876 in six lines, and thirteen scattered stars. Silver, copper and w. m. Size 24.

CVII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL OF THE CUMBERLAND ST. M. E. CHURCH PHILADELPHIA. 1876. GOD IS OUR REFUGE AND STRENGTH, A VERY PRESENT HELP IN TROUBLE PS. XLVI 1. in twelve lines. Silver. Size 24.

CVIII. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as obv. of XXVII. *Rev.* STINERS N. Y. & CHINA TEA COMPANY — * — M. H. MOSES & CO. PROP'S. and outside a ring 77 78 81 84 86 * VESEY ST. N. Y. * White metal. Size 24.

CIX. *Ob.* The small bell, same as rev. of XXVII. *Rev.* Stiner's card, same as last. White metal. Size 24.

CX. *Ob.* Two soldiers in the clouds, one in antique uniform, presenting arms before a bell 1776 CENTENNIAL 1876; outside a circle, LET GOD BE WITH US AS HE WAS WITH OUR FATHERS. *Rev.* A view of a silver mine, tunnel, smelting works, railroad, &c., with a sun rising over the mountains. NEVADA. Outside a circle, MADE FROM NEVADA ORE AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION * ALL FOR OUR COUNTRY * Silver. Size 24. Very rare; it is said that but fifteen were struck.

CXI. The Medal from the European to the American Masons, described by Marvin, LXXXV.

CXII. Masonic Medal described by Marvin, LXXXVI.

CXIII. Head of Washington to L., wreath of oak and olive tied, 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE * JULY 4, 1876 * *Rev.* 1876 DEDICATED TO THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA in six lines. Wreath of oak and laurel. Silver. Size 21.

CXIV. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Washington, same as obv. of XLIV. Silver. Size 21.

CXV. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Same as rev. of XLIV, the first battle of 77. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXVI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Second battle, same as rev. of XLV. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXVII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Third battle, same as rev. of XLVI. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXVIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Fourth battle, same as rev. of XLVII. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXIX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Fifth battle, same as rev. of XLVIII. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Sixth battle, same as rev. of XLIX. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXXI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Seventh battle, same as rev. of L. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXXII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Eighth battle, same as rev. of LI. Silver and bronze. Size 21. This set of mules must be considered very rare, as but one was struck in silver and ten in bronze, and the reverse dies were then destroyed.

[To be continued.]

A CHINESE COLLECTION.

MR. J. R. STEVENS, a Hartford jeweler, has on exhibition a collection of Chinese copper coins of rare interest and completeness. It was obtained by the Rev. Mr. Cheverus, who for twenty years was a Roman Catholic missionary in China, from a professor in the university of Pekin, who collected and arranged them. They cover a long period of time, from the earliest authenticated dates of Chinese civilization to the present century, and are arranged in

the order of their presumed date. One of them is ascribed to 2354 before Christ; others to 245, 186, 178 and 138 before Christ. The oldest is forked, and might be taken as a rough imitation of the human figure, and another of the antiquities is in the shape of a razor. Those of these odd shapes may be regarded as charms against pestilence, or instruments to allay the wrath of the terrible Fung Shuey, rather than as money. Most of the coins, however, are the well-known round coins with the square holes in the centre, and the inscriptions on the border, by which the Pekin professor was able to fix the period of their issue. Some of them are nearly as large as a half-pound weight, but the average size varies from that of the quarter-dollars to that of the half-dollars, which are still occasionally to be seen at brokers' shops or in numismatic collections.

COIN SALES.

MR. S. K. HARZFELD'S SALE.

MR. S. K. HARZFELD of Philadelphia, whose advertisement has frequently appeared in the *Journal*, and who has imported some very valuable and interesting pieces for our collectors, held his first sale in New York on the 25th and 26th of October, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co. He has kindly favored us with a priced catalogue, from which we quote the prices of some of the pieces:—

American Medals. Kebece Liberata, silver proof, \$3.50; bronze do. \$1.50; Jernegan Cistern, silver pr. \$2.00; rare Vernon Medal, not previously described, \$2.00; Faustissimo Foedere Junctae, silver pr. \$3.50. *Colonials.* Oak tree sixpence, v. f. \$5.00; Gloriam Regni, 5 sous piece, (see *Journal*, Vol. XI, p. 49,) \$23.00; New Yorke in America, brass, \$5.00; Louisiana Cent, 1721, v. g. \$5.25; do. 1722, \$1.50; Louis XV. Ob. Lud. XV. Rex Christianiss. Rev. Indian with a bow, &c. Sub Omni Sidere Crescunt. Exergue, Col. Franc. de L'Am. 1751. Copper, size 18, v. r. \$16.00; N. J. cent, 1786, v. f. \$2.00; Conn. cent, 1788, rare v. \$1.30; Washington cent, large eagle, uncir. \$5.00; do. small eagle, uncir. \$8.00; Liverpool halfpenny, 1793, fine, \$5.25. *Cents.* 1793, wreath, v. g. \$5.50; 1793, Ameri. f. \$11.50; 1798, f. \$1.45; 1799, very poor, \$3.75; 1802, f. \$1.00; 1809, g. \$1.25; 1811, v. g. \$1.10; do. \$1.00; 1814, f. \$4.13; 1816, f. \$2.50; 1819, large date, unc. \$2.13; 1821, v. g. \$1.12; 1838, unc. \$1.10; nickel cent, 1856, uncir. \$3.25; another, \$3.38; nickel patterns, 1868, 5 cents, 3 cents, and 1 cent, \$3.10, (Mint price, \$9.00.) *Medals.* Upwards of one hundred Centennial Medals sold from 5 cents to \$2.25 each. A number of interesting Medals of Lafayette, including several new to American collectors, brought good prices; N. Y. Academy Memorial, \$3.13; McClellan and Yorktown, tin, proof, \$4.00; do. in brass, \$2.50; Bolivar, silver, \$4.00; Blanco, silver, \$3.50; another Bolivar, \$3.50. *Masonics.* Boston Temple, silver pr., v. r. \$2.00; do. bronze, \$1.00; do. tin, silvered, \$2.00; Cyrene Commandery, silver pr. v. r. dies destroyed, \$4.00; Hermit Commandery, Lebanon, Pa., brass gilt, \$3.12; St. John Com'y, Phil. white m. v. r. \$3.13; Springfield, Mass., dedication of the temple, dies said to be destroyed, w. m. \$1.00; do. copper proof, \$2.00. *Foreign Masonics.* Brunswick "Freemason's Ducat," gold, \$6.00; Altenburg, Archimedes, silver pr. \$2.25; Berlin, Centennial of Frederick the Great's initiation, bronze, \$2.00; Dresden, formation of Free School, 1785, silver proof, \$3.00; Von Zeschau, silver proof, \$3.00; Hildburghausen, 1789, Crown Prince, silver, v. g. \$4.00; Weimar, Wieland, silver, v. f. \$2.00; Paris, Palaprat, v. f. and r. silver, \$3.00; do. in bronze, ex. f. and r. \$3.37; Belgium, Gr. Orient, br. silvered, proof, \$3.25; Alexandria, Loge les Pyramides, bronze pr. v. r. \$4.25. *Ancient Coins.* Aegina, drachm, \$2.85; do. obolus, \$1.88; Persian silver daric, \$10.50; do. gold, \$21.50; Gallia tetradrachm, \$4.25; Massilia, drachm, \$1.50; do. \$1.10; Neapolis, didrachm, \$3.75; do. \$2.00; Tarentum, didrachm, \$3.75; two others, \$2.00 each; Heraclea, didrachm, \$31.50; Metapontum, do. \$3.30; do. \$2.25; Sybaris, do. \$23.00; Thurium, tetradrachm, \$15.00; do. didrachm, \$2.00; Velia, didrachm, \$5.25; Crotona, do. \$5.75; Agrigentum, tetradrachm, \$17.50; Gelas, do. \$28.00; Panormus, gold, \$12.50; tetradrachm, \$5.25; another, \$8.00; Syracuse, tetradrachm, \$4.25; do. \$6.00; do. \$4.25; Byzantium, drachm, \$3.75; Macedonia,

tetradrachm, \$5.50; do. \$5.10; Athens, tetradrachm, \$6.00; do. \$5.25; do. \$6.00; Corinth, didrachm, \$2.50; do. \$9.00; do. \$5.00; do. \$3.75; do. \$3.25; Larissa, didrachm, \$3.00; Pergamus, tetradrachm, \$5.00; Ephesus, do. \$6.25; drachm, \$2.75; Philip II, tetradrachm, \$4.50; do. \$4.10; Alexander the Great, tetradrachm, \$7.25; do. \$8.00; *Bactrian*. Menander, \$6.25; do. \$6.25; *Egyptian*. Ptolemy III, bronze, \$3.00; Ptolemy IX, tetradrachm, \$4.50; *Syrian*. Antiochus I, tetradrachm, \$11.00; Alexander II, do. \$8.50; Antiochus XI, do. \$10.00; *Miscellaneous*. Lysimachus, do. \$7.00; Agathocles, do. \$8.00. *Roman Coins*. Augustus, gold, \$16.00; Tiberius, gold, \$10.25; Claudius, gold, \$13.50; Nero, gold, \$13.00; do. \$12.00; Vitellius, bronze, \$12.00; Vespasian, gold, \$16.00; Titus, gold, \$15.50; Domitian, gold, \$13.25.

The ancient coins generally brought good prices, showing an increasing interest in this, undoubtedly the highest department of numismatics. Some American bronze proofs of medals from the Mint sold at fair rates. On the whole we think Mr. Harzfeld may be said to have succeeded very well in his first venture, and we trust he may find it for his interest to continue these sales. The Catalogue, 52 pages, containing just 1,000 lots, was carefully prepared by him, and by references to well known authorities, — Crosby, Sandham, Merzdorf, Neumann, Wellenheim, Sabatier, &c., and especially to the various Medal Lists in the *Journal*, he enabled collectors in many cases to turn to more elaborate descriptions of the pieces than any sale catalogue could contain without great and unnecessary expense. In this respect we consider it a marked advance on most of those which have preceded it.

SCOTT & CO.'S SALE.

WE have received from Mr. Proskey of New York, the following notes of other recent coin sales in that city, for which we desire to express our thanks.

Scott & Co's first Coin Sale was held at Messrs. Leavitt's Salesrooms on the evenings of the 23d and 24th of October. The attendance was greater than Coin Sales are generally favored with, consequently many of the coins sold for higher prices than we have known similar pieces to bring at other sales. The Centennial Medals, of which many varieties were catalogued, sold low, with few exceptions. On the whole the sale was a success. We note a few of the prices realized: — A crown of George II, 1741, uncir. \$3.50; Gothic crown of Victoria, good, \$3.00; 1645 New-ark shilling, fine, \$8.00; Siege piece of Tournay, very good, \$3.00; Henry V gold noble, fine, \$7.50; Henry VIII gold sovereign, fair, \$8.50; Henry VIII angel, fine, \$7.25; 1848, Roman Republic, scudo, v. fine, \$5.00; 1871 Commune 5 francs, uncir. \$4.25; 1728 Swedish 4 dalar copper plate, \$14.00; A splendid medal of the Canadian Confederation, \$11.00; medal of Louis XII, rev. a porcupine \$5.00; 1793, wreath cent, with clover leaves under bust, (then supposed to be *unique*,) fair, \$77.50; 1799 cent, badly corroded, \$10.00; 1804 cent, perfect die, very good, \$22.00; 1808 cent, very fine, \$5.00; 1811 cent, fine, \$3.50; 1823 cent, very fine, \$5.50; 1856 nickel cent, \$3.50; 1694 Carolina cent, fair, \$12.00; Washington on horseback, and rev. Bale & Smith's card, uncir. \$10.00; another, with similar obv. on smaller planchet, rev. blank, \$5.00; bust of Franklin in fur cap, rev. Wright & Bale's card, brass, fine, \$30.00; Card, Williams cor. Henry and Oliver Sts. by Bale, \$6.00; 1813 Morelos, 1 real in *silver*, finest known, \$4.00; 1864 Maximilian cent, \$1.75; Horace Greeley, political medals, brass and w. m. \$1.63 each; Stockton Hotel Ball, 1877, small medalets in w. m. and bronze, \$2.25 each; 1785, crown of Louis XVI, \$2.50; 1857 Napoleon III 5 francs, \$2.50; 1714 Queen Anne farthing, copper, \$5.50; 1748 Frederick V Danish America XII skillings, rare variety, \$1.50; 1860 Key's card, rev. Woodgate & Co. \$3.25; Daquin Bros. Card, \$5.00; Gasquet, Parish & Co. card, \$10.00; and a number of old English tokens at 15 to 75 cents each.

THE COGNAT COLLECTION.

THE Cogniat Collection, which consists of antiquities, ancient arms and armor, bric-a-brac, curiosities, and a few coins and medals, was sold at Messrs. Leavitt's Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, N. Y., on the 19th, 20th and 21st of November. Very good prices were realized for each class. The coins and medals were not sold *singly*, as at Coin Sales, but with few exceptions put up several lots at a time. Few collectors attended, but there was considerable competition among buyers. This collection was formerly exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum in 14th Street. A few of the choicer pieces brought prices as follows: — Gold ecu of Philip the Bold, France, \$6.00; another of John II, \$3.50; Louis XIV crown, \$2.25; two other varieties, each \$2.25; 1768 Louis XV crown, \$2.25; Napoleon I 5 francs, \$3.00; groat of Edward III, poor, \$2.00; shillings of Henry VII and Elizabeth, fair, \$2.00 each; large silver medal of George III given to a Canadian Indian chief, \$10.00. The catalogue was credited to Mr. Cogniat, and the part relating to coins and medals, showing a total ignorance of the subject on the part of its writer; Edward III of England is said to have reigned in 1041, A. D.

COIN OF AUGUSTUS.

S P Q R | IMP CÆ | QVOD VI | M S EX | EA P Q IS | AD A DE
S(enatus) P(opulusque) R(omanus) Imp(eratori) Cæ(sari) Quod Vi(ae)
M(unitae) S(unt) Ex Ea P(ecunia) Q(uam) Is(te) Ad A(erarium) De(tulit)

The above capitals in six lines are found upon a gold coin of the Emperor Augustus, struck by Cneius Cinna Magnus, the Mint-master, about B. C. 25, and preserved in a number of the larger cabinets at the present time. A free translation will be, "The Senate and Roman people struck this coin honorary to the Emperor Caesar, because the (Flaminian and other) highways were made passable (repaired) out of that money which he brought into the public treasury." This refers to the fact that Augustus met the enormous expenses of this and other public works by the treasures which he brought from Africa and Asia after the destruction of Mark Antony. Around the verge of the coin are the letters CN CINNA MAGNVS III VIR

R. M.

COWRIES.

AFRICA, a continent naturally destitute, so far as is known, of silver, has always been driven to strange expedients for a currency. In the Soudan, where an elephant's tusk represents so many able-bodied slaves — where a certain number of strips of cloth are equal to a calabash filled with beads or buttons — and a bean-pod brimming with gold dust does duty for a bank-note, small change is urgently required. This want is partially supplied by these little white shells called "cowries," which are found on the coast of India, and are often there used to adorn the horse-trappings of princes. In Angola, and other parts of Central Africa, these same cowries, two thousand five hundred of which, in India, are the equivalent of one rupee, and are the pocket-money of native children of the poorest cast — rise to the value of five thousand to the pound sterling. Except in Egypt and Morocco, no money is coined in Africa north of the Cape of Good Hope.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 5. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. He also read several letters accompanying donations, as follows: — From Herr Adolph Weyl of Berlin, with two catalogues, one of Prussian coins, the other (unfinished) of American; from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, with five medals: 1. Washington, rev. Gen. McPherson; 2. Washington, rev. Grant; 3. Washington, rev. Lafayette; 4. Lafayette, with Masonic reverse; 5. Grant, as citizen of London; from Rev. Horace E. Hayden of Brownsville, Penn., with a West Virginia military medal; from Mr. G. P. Thurston of Nashville, Tenn., with a small rare Confederate silver token of 1861; from Mr. J. B. Ripley of Savannah, Geo., with a bronze impression of the medal of the Savannah Benevolent Association, such as were presented in gold to those persons who went to the help of sufferers from yellow fever at Savannah in 1876. For all of these the thanks of the Society were voted. The Secretary showed three pieces lately brought from Europe: a large silver medal struck by the Mexican Academy in honor of its founder, Charles III of Spain, a "touch-piece"

of Henry IX of England, (Cardinal York,) and a Mexican revolutionary dollar, with VIVA FERNANDO VII Y AMERICA and a bow and arrow on obverse, and on reverse SONGOLICA 8 R 1812 and a crossed sword and palm-branch. The Society adjourned at 4½ P. M.

November 2. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and two letters from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying donations of three medals, viz: 1. Washington, rev. UNION FOR EVER 1876; 2. Washington, rev. Martha Washington; 3. Tilden, rev. Manhattan Club reception. Dr. Fowle showed several ancient coins of various countries, and Mr. Marvin several Masonic medals; Mr. Holland showed a Masonic medal of Washington, on the rev. of which Fredericksburg is said to be in Maryland; and the Secretary a beautiful dollar of 1802. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

The first of the fall meetings was held on the 18th of September. Donations of various books and coins were announced, and the following were among other rare and interesting objects exhibited:—A few specimens of pottery in perfect order, of epoch 400 B. C.; also, a bronze Egyptian idol of same period, covered with hieroglyphics; a gold gorget, with cipher G. R. and crown, Quebec militia, 1775, worn by the late William Fraser, Esq.; a number of Canadian coins, among which was a complete set, (the first yet formed,) of the Porteous Bridge tokens of 1808, comprising the twelve varieties and an unclipped De Lachessaye. The very rare tokens of R. W. Owen, Montreal Ropery, of which but one other specimen is known to exist; F. McDermott, St. John, New Brunswick, ½ penny, (un sou series,) and other Canadian pieces were laid on the table, and attracted much interest. Among Canadian medals, the most noticeable was a copy of the Wm. Dummer Powell medal of 1822—supposed to be the only one in Canada. There was also shown a set of six varieties in proof condition of the 1858 nickel cent. A very rare Canadian Warrant appointing Chas. Lemoyne a captain in the militia of Montreal city and island, in 1674, signed by Frontenac, with the seal of La Nouvelle France attached, was exhibited by Mr. Gerald E. Hart, who gave the following explanation of its historical interest:

"The Comte de Frontenac had been appointed in 1672 Governor of Canada, and on his arrival, desiring to reign and command alone, found no difficulty in picking a quarrel with the religious Orders, who, to his mind, wielded too much power, and attacked them through their nominee, Perrot, who had been appointed Governor of the District of Montreal. Making the pretext of an insult offered a couple of his emissaries, a cause for commanding the attendance of Perrot and the Abbe Fenelon, Priest of St. Sulpice at Montreal, and half-brother of the celebrated author of *Télémaque*, at his Court in Quebec, he treacherously imprisoned Perrot, whom he did not release for ten months, but fearing to use such peremptory measures with a member of the Order of St. Sulpice, which was high in favor with King Louis XIV and his minister Colbert, he permitted the Abbe to depart; but summoned him later to a trial before the Council at Quebec on a charge of sedition, of which an amusing account is given in Parkman's recent *History of Frontenac*, as well as a more extended statement of his quarrel with Perrot and the Orders. Meanwhile, Frontenac, without consulting the priests at the Seminary in Montreal, appointed La Nouguere to act in Perrot's stead, but seemingly not with such plenary powers as Perrot held, for the document plainly states that La Noguere is commandant only, ('Donnons nous en mandement au Sieur de la Nouguere, *commandant presentement* en la dite Ville et Isle de Montreal,') granting no civil functions, such as held by Perrot, and of which Frontenac was undoubtedly desirous of dispossessing him. In this warrant, issued 24th April, 1674, may clearly be seen the key to Frontenac's arbitrary conduct, and which only ended with his recall in 1682, when the people of Canada were as delighted to get rid of him as they were rejoiced, a few years later on, to see his return, when the current of events demanded the despotic will which they knew he so well possessed and would exercise. Charles Lemoyne was soon after raised to the nobility, under the title of Baron de Longueuil. By this warrant, he was the first officer nominated in the Canadian militia, and was authorised to raise a corps, which he was required to drill at least once or twice a month."

After recording a vote of thanks to J. W. Dawson, (Principal of McGill University,) Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Thomas White, Esq., and members of the General Committee who so materially assisted in the Caxton Celebration Exhibition, held under the auspices of this Society in June last, the meeting adjourned.

At the meetings held on the 15th October and 20th November, donations were acknowledged from Major Latour, Mr. William McLennan, and others. The following exhibits were laid on the table:—Gerald E. Hart, Bank of Montreal, (side views,) two varieties, 1839; North West Company token, 1820, (but one other specimen of this coin known); eight French Canadian medalets; pattern cent of Nova Scotia, 1861, different

obverse from one now current; Douglas Medal, King's College, New Brunswick, 1829, gold; Douglas Medal, University of New Brunswick, 1860; "Kebeca Liberata," 1690, silver; also, nine different medals in silver, to which Messrs. McLachlan and Mott contributed three additional. This series of medals are of the highest historical interest, being granted only to chiefs of Indian tribes, as a reward for their fidelity and assistance in times of danger, and are believed to be a complete set of all that have been given for services actually rendered. They comprise one given by Louis XV for the defeat of Sir Hovenden Walker's expedition in 1711 against Quebec; one George II, 1757, issued by the "Friendly Association for regaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific means;" four George III, for the conquest of Canada—all different; one George III, apparently for recapture of Montreal in 1776 from the Americans; one for the War of 1812-14; one by Queen Victoria, for Maine—New Brunswick boundary troubles in 1840-42; two by Dominion Government to Northwest Indians. With exception of the last two, all of the above are of great rarity—but one other copy is known of the Louis XV, and none of Victoria's. Mr. Mott exhibited two Napoleon medals, (silver,) one as First Consul, octagonal shape, the other as emperor, L'An IV. de Buonaparte, also having arms emblazoned of Governors of Nouvelle France. Mr. McLennan and Major Latour showed interesting antiquarian curiosities. The following new members were elected:—George Baby, Esq., M. P., Joliette, P. Q.; H. Rose, Esq., Montreal; Corresponding Member, Robert Morris, LL.D., Lagrange, Kentucky; Life Members, Henry Mott, Esq., George A. Holmes, Esq. Resolutions of regret were voted at the departure of Daniel Rose, Esq., from the city, and of appreciation and thanks to Mr. Gerald E. Hart, for the earnest and energetic manner in which he carried through the Caxton Celebration from its inception to the close, to whom more than any other is due the success of so large and interesting an exhibition.

WE regret that the sickness of the Secretary of the New York Numismatic and Archaeological Society, has prevented him from sending us their Proceedings in season for this number.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT COIN.

MANY of the antique coinages of Europe have been extinguished within living memory. Tourists in Italy, travelers in Switzerland, are freed from the perplexities into which batzen and carline, rappen and pauls, baiocchi and liras were perpetually throwing them. Even the complicated monetary systems of Germany are being gradually simplified, and marks, bancos, stivers and maravedis (a maravedi is a Spanish coin) are things of the past. Gone, too, are the Irish and Manx coins, the precise value of which has sorely perturbed many a soldier freshly landed on the shores of Mona, or Erin, while the continual rise in prices has eliminated from circulation several infinitesimal pieces of money, the multiples of which survive in common parlance. No doubt a Turk of Sultan Achmet's reign could buy something—a fish, say, from the Sea of Marmora, or a half dozen of luscious figs from some garden on the Bosphorus—for a single asper, long an imaginary coin.* The para, that tiny, fish-shaped scrap of base metal, is fast becoming as mythical as its tiny predecessor, or as the milree of Brazil, the English mite, the liard of France. When nothing can be bought for one of these liliputian life drops of the financial circulation, it naturally loses the ultimate reason of its existence. The relative cheapness of a country may be guessed by the lowness of its humblest unit as regards coinage. Thus Belgium and Germany, where a real

* An "asper" was about the size of a spangle, and represents in modern value about the tenth of a para: and a Turkish para is worth about one mill of American money. Small as the para was, it contained on its obverse

the monogram of the Sultan and date of his accession, with its value, and on the reverse the year of its coinage. As long ago as 1841, aspers were preserved in Smyrna as curiosities.

centime, a real kreutzer, a genuine silbergroschen can be seen and handled, are certainly more thrifty and economical than France, where the half-sou is at the bottom of the fiscal ladder. One curious result of the opening of Japan to Western commerce, was of a land in which, thanks to persistent policy of isolation, silver retained its relative value with respect to gold, as in the days of our own Edward the Third, and was certainly unaffected by the great supplies of bullion which America has sent across the Atlantic. The difference was as thirteen to one, as compared to sixteen to one, and large gains were realized by the fortunate pioneers of traffic at Nagasaki. The square or oblong gold and silver itzbeues of Japan have little similarity to either Asiatic or European coins. With respect to the amount of coined money in existence, it has been roughly calculated that the mines of the New World, during the three centuries succeeding the discovery of America, about doubled the Old World's stock of the precious metals, with a preponderance in favor of silver; while since then Australia and California have poured their yellow store into the market, cheapening money and enhancing the cost of other commodities. A great and increasing proportion of these supplies, however, is absorbed in the industrial arts, and it has been reckoned that out of every three ounces of the virgin ore extracted from the mine, only one ever enters the doors of a mint, or undergoes the apotheosis of being converted into current coin.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"IN MEMORY OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

IN a late number of the *Journal*, I find some one has picked up an English token, which is very common; numerous varieties exist. I send rubbings of three all different, and Brass—the querist thinks his may be Gold (?) They are of size 14 and 16.

D. P.

I HAVE a fine specimen of the medalet or jeton mentioned in your last issue, p. 52. Obv. "Georgius III. Dei Gratia. 1768." it is of brass. It was probably used as a counter; the reverse is similar to the spade guinea.

C. P. N.

LEATHER MEDALS.

WE often hear of the *leather* medal, and in some instances our military marksmen have won and occasionally wear it as a sort of absurd regalia, denoting a very low rate of marksmanship. Some time during the fourteenth century, the French King John, for the ransom of his royal person, promised to pay Edward III of England 3,000,000 of gold crowns. In order to fulfill this obligation, he was reduced to the mortifying necessity of paying the expenses of the palace in leather money, the centre of each piece being a little point of silver. In his reign is found the origin of the burlesque honor of boyhood, called "conferring a leather medal." The imposing ceremonies accompanying the presentation gave full force, dignity and value to the leather jewel, which even noblemen were proud to receive at the hands of majesty.

J. R.

AN ENGLISH COIN SALE OF 1821.

ON a priced catalogue of John Bedder, Esq., of Balsing Lane, London, I note the following. A very fine set of the *Kings of England*, including *Olivar Cromwell*, also the rare profile medals of Edward VI and Mary, (37) £8 12 6. A small mahogany *pocket cabinet*, containing a Roman large brass Vespasian, rev. "*Judaea Capta*," second brass of Agrippa and Claudius, a Samaritan coin struck in Judaea, and fifty-six various, (60) £2 2 0. [Was it common to carry one's rarities about the person?] *Olivar Cromwell*, on the battle at Dunbar, two, one small, without any rev. by *Thomas Simon*, £2 16 0. *Olivar* "*Pax quæritur bello*," fine, £1 11 6. *Olivar Cromwell's* crown, half-crown and shilling, 1658, fine, £10 10 0. *Olivar's* crown, repaired by *Tanner*, very fine and rare, £4 5 0. *OLIVAR CROMWELL'S BROAD* [in gold] very fine, £6 6 0. The Seal of King Edward III for the Port of London, found in the Thames, an antique gold ring, and an Hebrew seal, £17 5 0.

C.

EDITORIAL.

WE again present our subscribers with an additional sheet in the present number of the *Journal*, as a compensation, if any be needed, for the space devoted to lists of Medals. We do not think any of our readers, or collectors generally, will consider that too much room has been given to these special catalogues, if we may judge at all by the prices in the recent Coin Sales, or by the notice they have attracted here and abroad; but should there be any such feeling, it will be found that the added sheets, from time to time, have brought up the quantity and variety of our articles to the usual standard.

RUMOR tells of some very fine specimens of 1804 dollars, which have been offered at such a very low price, that suspicion has been excited that they are not genuine. We learn that the dies for that year have been destroyed. Yet the particular pieces referred to have been examined by experts, and are believed by good judges to have come from the original dies. Is this a case like the Commercial Dollar, and the "rare" pattern pieces, of the latter of which more and more keep turning up? A counterfeit cent of 1799, exceedingly well executed, has lately made its appearance.

MR. HARZFELD, of Philadelphia, contemplates another sale some time in February, which will contain many pieces of interest; among them will probably be a very fine collection of American Revolutionary Medals in silver, the *Libera Soror, Communi Consensu, Faustissimo Foedere, Doggersbank, Nederland Verklaart*, &c.; the Matanzas and Cuba Medals, some Vernon Medals hitherto undescribed, a fine silver proof impression of Lageman's Franklin, (Appleton, IX, *Journal*, 1872-3,) Centennials, Masonics, and others of interest to American collectors.

THE New Jersey mint-master, (1786,) Albion Cox, was the first assayer of the United States Mint. His commission, signed by Washington, dated April 4, 1794, is now hanging in the office of the present Assayer, William E. Du Bois, Esq. The latter gentleman has been connected with that department some thirty years, and to him was intrusted the collection of the cabinet of the Mint at the commencement of its formation in 1838.

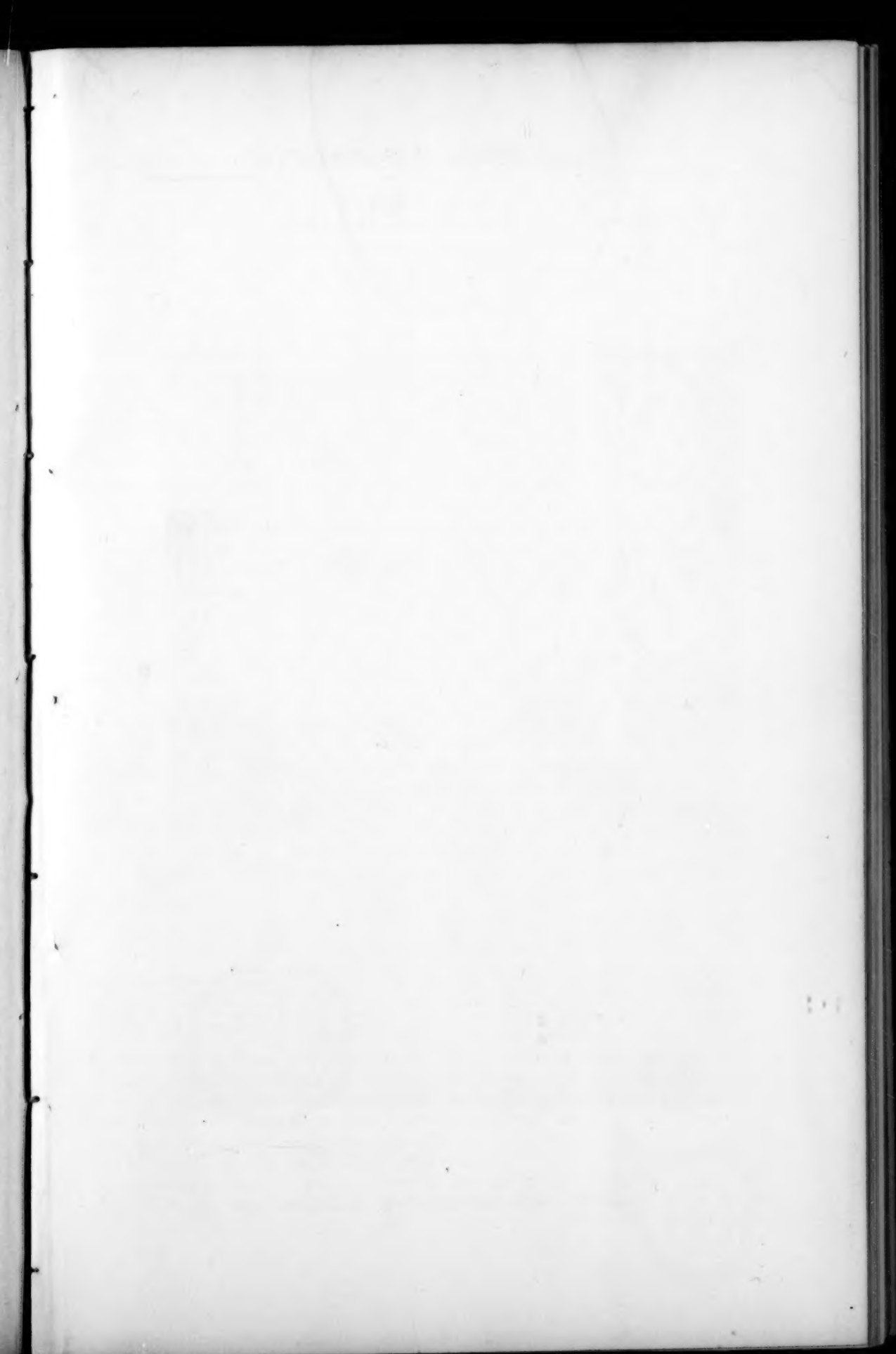
WE notice in a Georgia paper, that another Confederate silver Token of 1861, similar to that presented to the Boston Numismatic Society by General G. P. Thruston, has lately appeared. We have heard of a Confederate "Quarter" also, which is said to have made its appearance in Arkansas. These are undoubtedly of recent manufacture, and are to be classed with the *pseudo-Colonial* piece, "Novum Belgium," claiming to have been struck in 1623, but which was really a sort of Chatterton exploit, which first saw the light, not many years ago, in New York City.

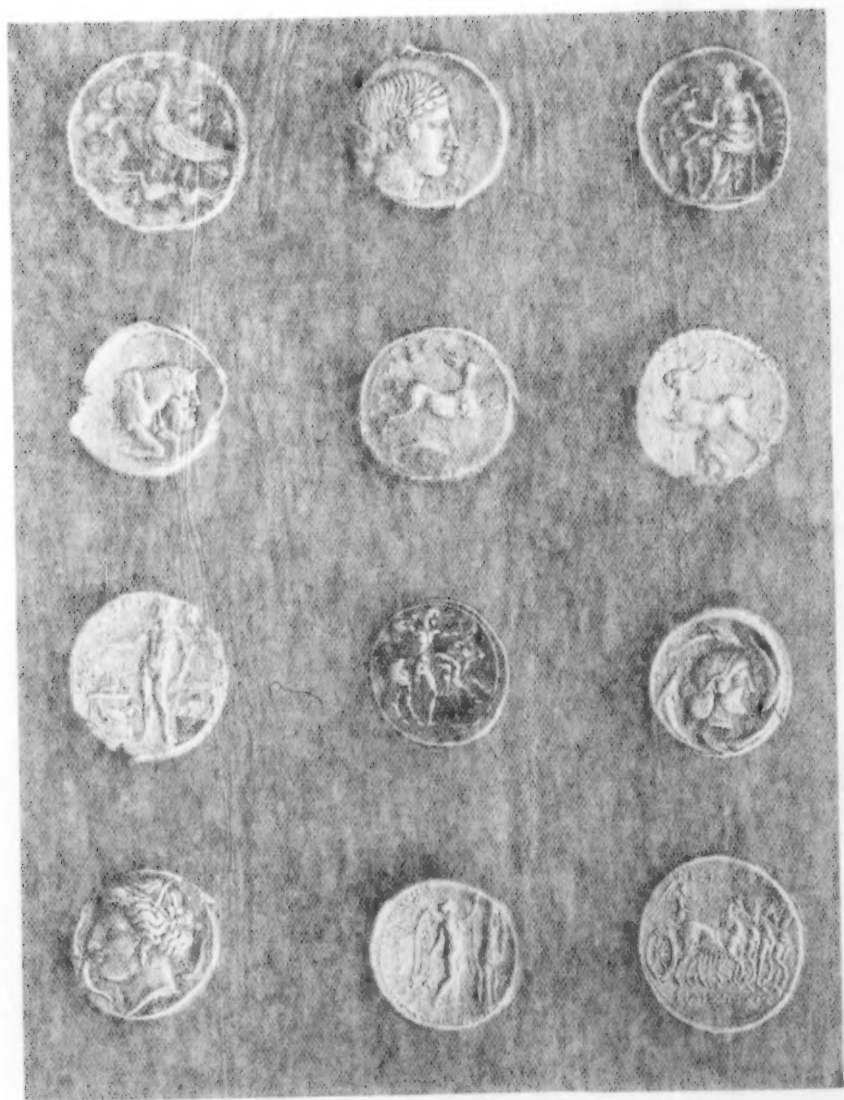
ANY one desiring a title page for Vol. I. of the *Journal*, can obtain it by addressing the "Medal Club, 64 Madison Avenue, New York City," inclosing stamps for postage.

BOOK NOTICE.

DICIONNAIRE NUMISMATIQUE pour servir de Guide aux Amateurs, Experts et Acheteurs des Medailles Romaines Impériales et Grecques Coloniales, avec indication de leur degré de rareté et de leur prix actuel au XIX^{me} siècle, suivi d'un résumé des ventes publiques de Paris et de Londres. (Fruit d'un travail de 14 ans.) Rédigé sur un plan entièrement nouveau, accompagné d'Indices Littéraires sur les récentes découvertes, et de Notices Historiques peu connues sur les poètes, écrivains, architectes, peintres, sculpteurs et graveurs sur pierres fines qui illustrèrent chaque règne depuis Pompée le Grand jusqu'au V^{me} siècle de notre ère. Par ALEXANDRE BOUTKOWSKI. LEIPZIG. T. O. WEIGEL. 1877.

WE have received from Herr T. O. Weigel, of Leipsic, Germany, the first part, being thirty-two double-column pages, of the work of which the title is given above. This part is principally devoted to Pompey and Caesar, and the Medals of the latter are not finished in it. The work is quite different in plan from older ones, and must be very useful in the study of the Imperial Roman and Greek Colonial coins. It differs from the great work of Cohen, in giving the exact prices at which the different coins have been sold or offered, and is besides greatly condensed in point of space. It is a model of arrangement in this respect, and the printing is a pleasure to see, as was to be expected when Leipzig exerts itself. It may be obtained of L. W. Schmidt, 24 Barclay Street, New York.





COINS OF ANCIENT SICILY.